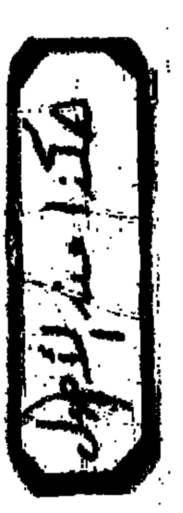


The German Tribune

Hamburg, 22 April 1969
Eighth Year - No. 367 - By Air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Nato wants detente but no tricky deceptions

Handelsblatt

Foreign Minister Willy Brandt played a leading role at the Nato anniversary conference in Washington. Together with Pietro Nenni of Italy he emerged as a pacemaker — the pacemaker of what could be called a progressive policy towards the Eastern Bloc.

Herr Brandt is an advocate of at least examining the statements and declared intentions of the East and giving the Eastern European countries the benefit of the doubt until it is clear that their proposals need not be taken seriously.

This view has gained partial acceptance. The communiqué issued at the end of the Washington conference does not stand in the way of an exchange of views between East and West. It is a document that the East can disregard as little as the West felt it could disregard the Budapest communiqué.

Why did Willy Brandt go to such trouble and comment so much more forthrightly on future East-West relations than his colleagues Rogers, Stewart or Debré?

People who view politics solely from the angle of party tactics may be of the opinion that Herr Brandt's main consideration is the forthcoming extraordinary conference of the Social Democratic Party in Bad Godesberg at which the Foreign Minister would like to have something to offer to delegates for whom detente is not progressing fast enough.

It could also be argued that Willy Brandt wants to demonstrate that there is something in the Grand Coalition's Eastern policy after all and that the invasion of Czechoslovakia has not changed the basic conception.

Were this the case, Herr Brandt's performance in Washington would first and foremost have been an act of self-justification.

But there can be no doubt that even if these motives may have played a part the Foreign Minister had much more in mind. He is convinced that the whole course of developments is heading in the direction of a dialogue between East and West.

The information on which this assessment is based leads him to suppose that differences of opinion within the Warsaw Pact continue and that Moscow is obliged to pay a certain amount of attention to forces interested in some relaxation of tension.

On one point he must be clear. It is as good as certain that America and the Soviet Union are going to enter into negotiations, on missiles to begin with. In the circumstances it is only reasonable for Europe to discuss European security, the topic that mosts interests the Old World.

Herr Brandt felt that the moderately-worded and substantially vague Budapest declaration was a suitable means of opening up the debate.

The Foreign Minister may have concentrated on the constructive points in the Communist appeal for a European conference and the interpretations given him by Ambassador Tsarapkin but he is definitely right in feeling that the intentions of the other side must be further tested and that Europe must not leave discussions to the two giants.

The formulas contained in the Washington communiqué do not, of course, make Nato an instrument of detente, as has recently rather vaguely been claimed; no more than signature of the Budapest declaration has made the Soviet Union a factor of peace and order in the world.

The virulent campaign Moscow has just launched against Nato and this country again speaks for itself, and the drawbacks inherent in the call for a European peace conference, consolidation of the status quo in Europe and reduction of ties between Europe and the United States to name only the two most important, cannot be overlooked.

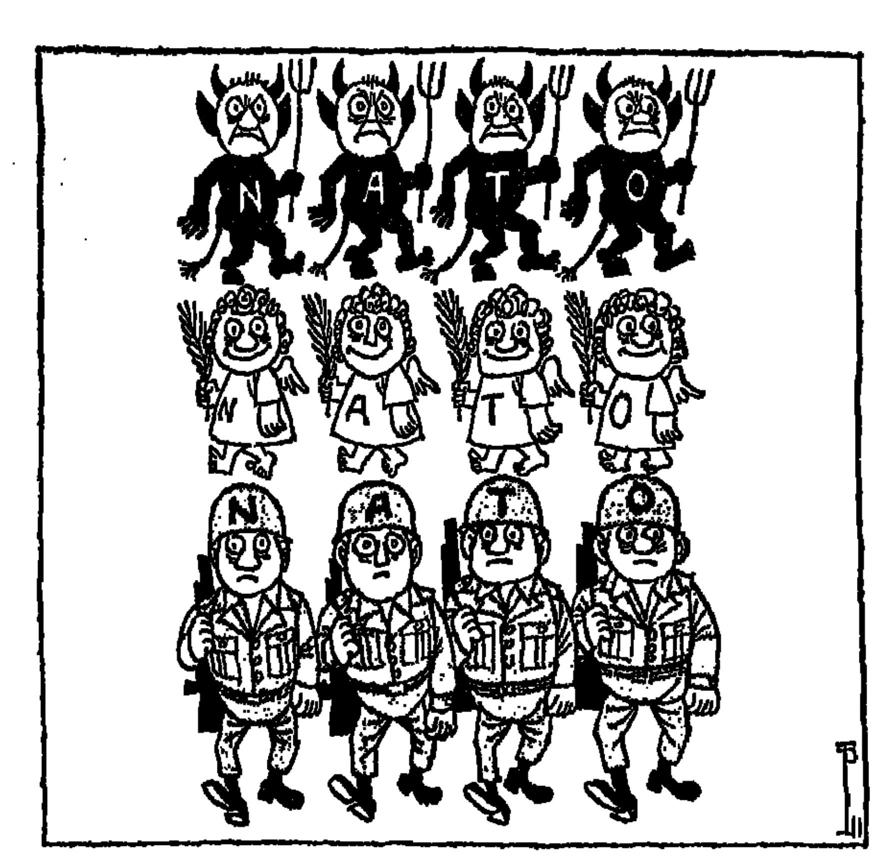
But to forgo further probes merely because the dialogue with the East is not without risks would be to underestimate the level of understanding and flexibility within the Western alliance.

The East-West crossfire of declarations, appeals and bilateral talks is, of course, dangerous. The example of Canada again showed how powerful centrifugal forces in the alliance are. But this is nothing new for the West.

For years Nato has been trying to establish a balance between military preparedness and political flexibility. The Budapest declaration and the West's reaction are but the latest stages in a process that has been going on for some time.

The Washington conference did not achieve the degree of unity desired by perfectionists but neither did it give cause for concern that the alliance has suddenly grown completely naive in dealings with the East.

Heinz Murmann
(Handelsblatt, 14 April 1969)



Nato's complexity – part angels, part devils, part men!
(Cartoon: Peter Leger/VORWÄRTS)

IN THIS ISSUE

De Gaulle bets all on plebiscite

General de Gaulle has presented his fellow-countrymen and the 28 million voters with a clear alternative: either they approve the regional reform and participation proposals in the forthcoming referendum or he resigns on the spot.

There can be no doubt that the General intends to remain in office on and after 28 April only if his reforms gain majority support on the twenty- seventh.

What are the prospects for those who have had enough of the grand old man? Can a majority of the French electorate be expected to oppose the regional reforms?

According to the latest opinion polls 52 per cent are still not certain which way they will vote. Roughly sixty per cent of voters have so far shown any interest in what have to date seemed extremely theoretical problems. Forty per cent are not interested.

After General de Gaulle's last televised address, in which he outlined the proposals for 21 or so regional bodies that are to be given a certain degree of autonomy, it transpired that a majority of viewers had not even bothered to switch their sets on.

On the evening of 10 April the General accordingly opted for an interview. For the third time he was questioned in a far from submissive manner by a journalist — the same one as on the previous two occasions.

General de Gaulle hopes that more people were viewing and listening on this occasion. The referendum campaign begins on 14 April. The Gaullists will be doing everything in their power not only to rouse the general public but also to persuade them to vote "out" at the polling-station.

The General once again warned of ruin, chaos and a totalitarian take-over by the extremists. Recalling the events of last May he noted that many had already forgotten what had gone on.

In the background is persuasive power of a man who, as he put it, has for the past thirty years in times of revolt called on the people of France to give him their support for out-of-the-ordinary initiatives. He is now calling on them again.

General de Gaulle called on his fellow-countrymen to give him a majority and made it clear that participation is to introduce a modern and humane social order in France.

All staff of a firm are to take part in the workings of the factory and participate in the profits. Academic staff and students on elected councils are to share responsibility for work at universities. Regional reorganisation too is designed to enable representatives of the trades and professions to help decide their own future in local parliaments.

The General has talked in terms of this new society since 1946. He now wants either to put it into practice or step down. "What kind of a man would I be if (should the "noes" have it) I were to hang on to my present functions?"

There are few indications that Europe and the world will have an easier time of it if France is without de Gaulle from 27 April on.

Hermann Bohle
(Kieler Nachrichten, 12 April 1969)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nato's success story - twenty years of peace and security in Europe



Brought into being against the background of the Communist take-over in Prague, subsequently paralysed and disintegrating at a juncture when many felt that there was no longer any immediate military danger from the East and that the time for a revival of nation-states was at hand but finally reactivated when the rumble of Soviet tanks was heard once more on the roads of Czechoslovakia, Nato is now twenty years old.

But has the North Atlantic alliance really been revitalised in its political resolve collectively to guarantee the security of members? Justifiably though they may be praising the role Nato has played in safeguarding peace this is a question that everyone is asking.

People in this country in particular are accustomed to taking Nato as a matter of course for the second half of the century. It is anything but. To set it up, decisions had to be made the like of which had never been made before.

One of these decisions was the United States' undertaking to commit itself militarily and politically in peacetime, the reversal of a longstanding and deeprooted tradition in American political philosophy.

The other was integrated command over a large part of allied forces in time of peace. This too is something that has never before occurred and it remains a characteristic of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation to this day.

Nato was brought into being as a means of containing Soviet expansion. It was set up at a time at which the last American hopes of fair post-war cooperation between the two superpowers, Russia and America, were scotched.

To that extent the red flags in Prague in 1948 proved to the satisfaction of nearly all Americans that despite the optimism of President Roosevelt Yalta was merely a scrap of paper as far as Joseph Stalin was concerned.

For people in this country, which was still far from independence at the time of the Berlin blockade and the outbreak of the Korean war, membership of Nato first and foremost held out the promise of security against Russian attack.

The Federal Republic joined Nato because French nationalists and Communists stymied the fully-integrated European Defence Community in 1954. This decision by the French National Assembly speeded the transition from an occupied, controlled West Germany to a fellow-member of the alliance with virtually equal rights. One of history's tricks, Hegel would comment.

Nato is a success. It has given us twenty years of peace so far. There are, of course, people who reckon that this would have been the case even without Nato but it is extremely doubtful whether it would have been.

Nato has given this country security at a price — and not only a financial price. But does security come free of charge and is it to be maintained merely by fine words and announcements of good intent? If it did or were, it would be for the first time in recorded history.

The Nato of the sixties was and is no longer the Nato of the fifties. Assessments of Soviet intensions have changed. Efforts to dissolve blocs in order to play a major role modelled on the past have come to the fore.

Even more important for this country is America's self-imposed commitment in Asia and the development of as yet vague but perceptible US-Soviet common interests in respect of China.

The two factors coincide with the efforts of the two nuclear superpowers to retain control over the atom. Some have called this concern a sense of responsibility for preventing the outbreak of nuclear warfare, others dub it nuclear complicity.

In 1965 and 1966 politicians in this country were increasingly urgently confronted by the problem of whether or not, in view of these developments, Nato was going to continue to guarantee our security in the seventies as it had done in the past.

Will the Atlantic alliance survive in its present form? The Grand Coalition government's endeavour to enter into direct talks with Moscow, to bring about a relaxation of tension by exchanging mutual declarations renouncing the use of force and to establish regulated coexistence within Germany can only be understood in this light.

To be sure, with the election of President Nixon the fear of over-hasty American decisions in disregard of the interests of Washington's European allies has been lessened.

But this country too has to think of its security in the seventies and eighties and this means a European peace settlement. Which is not to say that a spectacular European security conference might be of any benefit in the foreseeable future.

It is certainly worthwhile, disregarding the drum-roll of propaganda, to investigate what the Budapest declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries really amounts to. Willy Brandt is doing so and he is not the only one.

But even if Moscow really does not insist on prior concessions as far as Germany is concerned as a sine qua non for the conference, even if the Kremlin agrees to America attending, which would by no means be surprising, what good would be gained by a monster conference of this kind at the present juncture?

The work of diplomats and Foreign Ministers ought not to be made more difficult. Tough talks with the Soviet Union behind closed doors are still needed. Only then will there be any certainty whether or not the conference will spell security for this country. In one way or another a Nato worthy of the name will be the precondition for all negotiations.

Georg Schröder

(DIE WELT, 10 April 1969)

Vietnam — a war without fronts so hard to resolve

The military conflict in Vietnam has always been a war without fronts. That is what makes it so difficult to end it. The political conflict that runs parallel to it is a fight on many fronts. That is what makes it so difficult to pinpoint.

It goes on at and against the background of the Paris talks, in quiet corners of Vientiane and Moscow, in Vietnamese hamlets and in the streets of American cities. This conflict is fought out not only among the warring parties but also among their allies.

In the confusing kaleidoscope of statements and denials one consistent line is apparent. The Nixon administration wants by one means or another to come nearer to peace. Negotiations are divided into a political and a military category, unilateral troop withdrawals made and signs made to Moscow and Hanoi in the form of a reduction in long-range bombing.

Gentle pressure on the military regime in Saigon has compelled General Thieu to make concessions that only a year ago would have meant several years in gaol for anyone who even ventured to suggest them.

The General is not only prepared to negotiate with the NLF; he is even offering to allow it to participate in free elections. Admittedly, his offers are as yet so overburdened by unacceptable conditions that Hanoi and the NLF can cheerfully afford to wait until he lowers the ante.

Like his predecessor, President Nixon is now caught on the horns of a Vietnam dilemma. Over Easter Americans demonstrated against the war for the first time during his Presidency. The temptation to adopt an approach different to that of Mr Johnson and de-escalate faster is growing day by day.

On the other hand the danger is increasing that America will lose credit among Asian countries with each new concession. The other side are aware of these weaknesses and will negotiate more toughly than ever over the next few months.

(DIE ZEIT, 11 April 1969)

Russia fears Rumanian split

Russia would no doubt gladly have given Rumanian guest Corneliu Manescu a good dressing-down. His visit to Moscow had been preceded by a number of annoying events such as the telegram sent by the Rumanian Communist Party to the Party congress in Peking and the denunciation by the Rumanian delegate to the Geneva disarmament conference of intervention of any kind together with an emphatic defence of the right of all nations to self-determination.

The Russians took prompt revenge. They received Foreign Minister Manescu with a *Pravda* article that rewarmed the Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty for socialist countries. The sights were set for the talks between Messrs Gromyko and Manescu.

Since the Russians requested the talks they must feel it important to clarify the situation with regard to Rumania. Above all they want to prevent Bucharest from breaking ranks before and during the Moscow summit.

If, on the other hand, the Kremlin reiterates the Brezhnev doctrine at the Moscow conference the Russians will reveal themselves once and for all as out-and-out imperialists.

Within their own empire this imperialism is causing them more and more difficulties. In the long run the Kremlin will not be able to suppress national movements in its sphere of influence despite its military might.

This is the situation as far as the East is concerned. The West will have to pay close heed should the Russians reiterate the Brezhnev doctrine. It does not conform with the spirit in which an East-West peace conference on issues of European security could be prepared.

In Budapest there was talk of dissolution of military blocs, yet now Moscow is suddenly restricting freedom of movement within the Warsaw Pact. In the near future it would be as well to expect repeated contradictions in Russian policies.

Hans Legmann

(Kieler Nachrichten, 9 April 1969)

Stoltenberg in Latin America

After a thirteen-day visit which took him to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Colombia Scientific Research Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg feels the prospects of intensifying cooperation with South America are good.

At a press conference held in Bonn on 9 April Dr Stoltenberg explained that the agreements on a number of research projects he had reached with each of the four countries were not tied to close economic links but did in the long term create favourable conditions for greater cooperation in the economic sphere.

In the Minister's view closer ties with European countries in addition to the powerful links South America already has with the United States can only be welcomed. A "fruitful triangular relationship" contributing towards stabilisation of South America could thus develop.

Dr Stoltenberg described the scientific cooperation negotiated as development aid for advanced countries and the beginning of genuine cooperation. In all four countries he had gathered the impression that efforts were being made to discover up-to-the-minute forms of organising science and research. This country's support is accordingly to be concentrated on this sector.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 April 1969)

The German Tribune

PUBLISHER: Friedrich Reinecke

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Eberhard Wagner

ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Otto Heinz

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITOR: Geoffrey Penny

GENERAL MANAGER: Heinz Reinecke

Published by Reinecke Verlag GmbH
23, Schöne Aussicht, Hamburg 22
Tel.: 2-20-12-56 - Telex: 02-14733

Advertising-rates list No. 5

Printed by Krögers Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei Hamburg-Blankenese

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprints are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, in no way abridged or editorially redrafted

In all correspondence please quote your subscription number, which appears on the wrapper to the right of your address.



■ HOME AFFAIRS

Governmental re-organisation and admin. reform scrutinised

Remarkable things are happening in Room 13 of the Bonn Ministry of the Interior at the moment. Seven men sit with pencils at the ready at small tables arranged in a circle. File cards are everywhere to be seen.

Partitions set up near the tables are covered with memoranda and cards of various colours. Now and then one of the men gets up to pin another card to a partition. It reads, perhaps, "Contentment of all office workers — examine."

After this the seven men discuss the matter. After a while another card is pinned to the wall: "Merging ministerial departments reduces outlay on coordination but does not abolish conflict over specific questions of policy and planning." The discussion continues.

The seven men in Room 13 represent seven Federal Ministries. They have been assigned the task to consider how the Federal Republic can most efficiently be governed in the years ahead, what urgent administrative reforms should be effected.

Under the chairmanship of Werner Krüger of the Federal Chancellor's Office these sven members of the "Government and Reform Project Group" are examining new models of administration and organisation. They are not bound by instructions from above, they are at liberty to call existing institutions and customs in question, and they can ignore party politics.

The project group's first task was to organise their own working methods. They settled on a procedure that is new to government and local administration.

In a large room they amassed all the data they needed for a comprehensive survey of administrative practices in this country. This data is "projected" by means of cards on to partitions. Arguments for and against some policy or measure are summarised in a few sentences. Illustrations and tables are clearly displayed.

This method ensures that all members of the group are given the same information at the same time. Their findings are then classified and brought into relation with each other in an overall analysis.

The seven experts hope to have prepared a plan for a limited Cabinet reform this year by the end of July.

The group is working according to a system that has proved itself in industry.

Before the seven set to work in Room 13, they were briefed on working methods by a firm of economic advisers.

This firm is run by two brothers, former furniture manufacturers, who educated themselves in the subtleties of planning and organisation and have acquired quite a reputation as experts in this field. When it is a question of organisation they approach the problems of a mail-order house as they would those of a chicken farm or a government department.

Although the group's working methods are very progressive, however, the seven are largely concerned with the past and how to come to grips with institutions in their present constitution. The administrative system now in operation in Bonn took shape more than one hundred years ago. The main task facing the reformers therefore is not designing new models for the future but suggesting to the government how, step by step, it can use the findings of science and technology for its own purposes.

Later the seven can apply themselves to fundamental problems of administration and bureaucratic practises. The group amassed the required data in various ways. Ministers, officials and specialists were first asked to describe their experiences and present their views for reform.

Then statistical tables, reports and pertinent speeches and lectures were collected. Students were assigned the task of gleaning from 600 books essential information on the art of government and administration.

This body of literature is now being sifted for essential recommendations that could be taken as a basis of reform. First surveys are made, on the basis of which the experts then make their proposals.

In the question of Cabinet reform it is important to know just how many Ministries the next government will need. The seven experts have made a list of nine Ministries which in the opinion of many people, including many experts, are redundant.

These are the Ministry of Federal Affairs, the Ministry of All-German Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Expellees, Refugees and War Victims, the federal Assets Ministry, the Ministry of Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and the Ministry of Housing.

According to most reports collected by the Bonn group, the most superfluous departments are the Ministry of Federal Affairs and the Ministry of Expellees, Refugees and War Victims. Fewer people would be in favour of abolishing the Ministries of Economic Cooperation, Health and Housing.

From various quarters it was suggested that new Ministries be set up, for example, a Ministry dealing with structural and organisational problems. The list of suggestions also features a "Ministry of Political Unrest."

For all that, the group of seven now tackling the administrative machine in Bonn are not sure whether even their definitive recommendations will be adopted or whether they will end up gathering dust in the drawers of ministerial offices. An opportunity to reform government methods presents itself only every four years following elections.

If one party sweeps the board next autumn and secures an overall majority in the Bundestag, the recommendations of the seven have a good chance of being accepted. If a coalition government is formed, however, the number of Ministers —as experience has repeatedly shown — will hardly be decided in the light of scientific findings, however sensible these may seem to the unbiased observer.

Udo Bergdoll

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 April 1969)

Pollsters probe electorates' opinions

Voters in this country are once again proving welcome guinea pigs as political scientists and opinion pollsters probe their subconscious with a fine-toothed comb. The results are analysed by wellknown advertising agencies that normally sell cars or detergents.

Their proposals are then incorporated in the strategy and tactics of the election campaign by the political parties. Depending on political targets it is decided which sectors are to be dealt with and when and how. A glance at the party's accounts and appointments calendar and the campaign plan is complete.

It remains a secret, otherwise the opposition would know in advance where special efforts are being made. Indirectly at least, the other parties are bound to have some idea, since they have the same research findings at their disposal even if they have to draw other conclusions for their own election campaigns.

One of these findings is that the general public are more in favour of reform than they used to be. The old slogans of the "No Experiments" and "Be On the Safe Side" variety are no longer required.

In the 1969 general election campaign all three Bundestag parties are accordingly equipping themselves with reforming images, the opposition Free Democrats going furthest with their talk of old hat that must be abolished.

Günther Scholz

(Kieler Nachrichten, 8 April 1969)

A review of Kiesinger's period as Coalition head

The Federal Republic Chancellor, Kurt Georg Kiesinger, who was 65 on Easter Sunday

(Photo: Archiv)

Looking back on his term as Federal Chancellor, will Kurt Georg Kiesinger regard it as the most successful period of his life? Or, as far as results are concerned, did he have more to offer in the fifties as a much-acclaimed orator or as head of government in Baden-Württemberg?

Herr Kiesinger certainly came to Bonn after the collapse of Ludwig Erhard's Cabinet without illusions. In 1966, the Grand Coalition seemed the only alternative. In some sectors, however, the Chancellor had hoped that the pattern of progress would evolve in ways other than those which, 28 months later, are now opening the election campaign.

The Chancellor's return to the political scene in Bonn was at first a great personal triumph. "He wears the Chancellorship like ermine," exclaimed a delighted German woman in Paris when she saw the Chancellor on his first visit to General de Gaulle in January 1967, six weeks after he had been elected. He came to Paris to free Franco-Federal Republic relations from the deadlock in which they had been for some time.

When a little while later the economy showed signs of regaining its old momentum and one of the main objectives of the Kiesinger-Brandt-Schiller-Strauss coalition seemed to have been realised — the Grand Coalition proving a gain for the Christian Democratic Union in local elections and a loss for the Social Democrats — some were even heard saying hopefully, others fearfully, that "if the Chancellor continues like this he will surely win the abolute majority."

Much water has flowed down the Rhine since then, and Swabian, Kurt Georg Kiesinger, who so often fled from the Bonn machine to Bebenhausen, near Stuttgart, now realises that the electorate is judging him in the light of high-flying hopes and expectations which he at first did not wish to oppose and later could not oppose. This state of tension produces moments when his celebrated cool-headedness deserts him — for example, in his relations with the press.

The Chancellor seeks consolation in the belief that opinion surveys are more important than editorials. In his relations with young intellectuals Dr Kiesinger, the most intellectual Chancellor the country has had so far, is in danger of arousing much opposition.

He has had no control over some setbacks in his term of office — for example the blow to his Eastern policy following the occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Russians, or the tensions at home caused by the manslaughter of student Benno Ohnesorg and the attempted assassination of Rudi Dutschke.

Behind much criticism of Kurt Georg Kiesinger lurks the not very democratic search for a father or leader figure. He is neither one or the other. He can break a lance with any other politician in the country, however, including Gerhard Schröder, the Minister of Defence.

The charge of hesitating at critical moments, of avoiding decisions in important matters, can in all justice be only maintained when it is based strictly on the policy-making powers of the Chancellor. But in a Grand Coalition these powers are very limited. The Chancellor of a Grand Coalition who continually wields his policy-making powers of decision without provoking crises has not yet been born.

To a certain extent the Chancellor can be accused of being too hesitant. As a sensitive man with a keen awareness of distinctions it is at times difficult for him to decide between black and white, as politicians often must. A man of the mettle of Chancellor Kiesinger sees many nuances and many colours.

It would be wrong to imagine that the Chancellor, who has now reached the age of retirement, is yielding to resignation. He knows that the electorate's verdict on the Chancellor's performance is now to come, and he will do his best to pass this examination. He will fight for support, and when Kurt Kiesinger is challenged he can fight very well.

When Konrad Adenauer fought for the reins of power for the first time he was eight years older than Kiesinger. True, the first and third Christian Democratic Chancellor's resemble each other neither physically nor in character. In a political context one wonders whether Kiesinger's Chancellorship belongs to the final phase of the Adenauer era which, though sending out weaker signals now, is still a force to reckoned with — or whether Chancellor Kiesinger really did introduce something new.

Again and again the present Chancellor has suggested in his statements that he is determined to make the effort to cope with the conditions of the fast-approaching 21st century, to see the world as a political whole, to make the great breakthrough. The difficult mechanisms of the Grand Coalition, however, the time- and energy-consuming activities of the workaday political world in all its small but significant detail, have so far prevented him from spreading his wings as he would like to do.

Reinhard Appel

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 5 April 1969)

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Does this country's social security programme operate adequately?

Since Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller introduced an economic policy based on a steady rate of expansion many welfare experts have ceased to share Herr Katzer's optimistic view that "the framework of our social security system basically meets the requirements of a modern industrial society." It is often overlooked that a faulty system of social security can also hamper economic growth.

Professor Jantz said in 1967, "Technological progress, the development of new economic potentialities and social change influence each other and are interdependable."

Against this background the symposium on Social Welfare Policy and Economic Expansion organised by Loccum Protestant Academy had special significance. Here two schools of thought clashed.

Professor Widmaier from Regensburg University favoured welfare investments with long-term objectives. Professor Liefmann-Keil from Saarbrücken University called for greater human preparedness to help socially handicapped people within the framework of the existing welfare system.

The undeniable deficiences especially in the fields of education and health are in Professor Widmaier's opinion proof that "social welfare policy of traditional cast" has failed. He attributed the disproportionate development of private wealth and poverty generally to four determinative spheres.

Firstly, the price system has failed in relation to many social welfare investments since there are no markets for the products of infrastructure.

Secondly, the election system has failed as a means of democratic control because the electorate is too far removed in the social sense from communal tasks, and politicans give priority to projects that can be realised now over such as would take effect in the distant future.

Thirdly, the bargaining system has failed because there is no natural tendency to form groups; when groups are formed it is usually to assert their common interests. "Middle-aged groups" enrich themselves at the expense of latent, unorganised groups (of young people, consumers etc.).

Finally, the bureaucratic system which in its initial phase serves the rationalisation of the political system (Max Weber) failed because it tends to become bloated when it becomes less efficient (Parkinson).

Such a system of investments that always come too late can only be surmounted, according to Professor Widmaier, when politicians, scientists and the public work together. The public must be instructed and given an insight into the exigencies and possibilities of a progressive (as opposed to reactive, largely corrective) social welfare policy.

Scientists must probe deeper into the problems of social welfare and come to certain definite conclusions regarding future investments. A first step has been taken in this direction with the introduction of a welfare budget.

In Professor Widmaier's opinion, the politicians, aided by an enlightened public and scientific surveys, would be placed in a position to launch programmes with long-term objectives.

Professor Liefmann-Keil criticised this model of an active, preventive welfare policy, arguing that even it were realised the extent of reactive welfare measures would not be reduced, apart altogether from their being rendered redundant. In this expert's opinion it is not primarily a question of prevention. She said that in this respect discussions are only "an alibi to conceal the real issues involved."

More important than greater investments in social welfare is a greater readiness to live with handicapped people, especially sick people, in the view of this professor from Saarbrücken. That this readiness has not been properly activated in the past in shown in the fact that even present investments, especially hospitals and homes for the aged, are facing a shortage of qualified staff.

Professor Liefmann-Keil's second argument showing that what is really lacking is human concern and commitment is that welfare legislation is usually based on static concepts of illness and disease and is therefore "unsocial" towards the increasing number of people who are mentally and psychologically ill.

In Loccum no definitive answer was found to whether the flaws in this country's social security system spring from insufficient investment or disinterest on the part of the population at large. Most delegates to the meeting, especially those with practical experience in the field of social welfare, shared the view put forward by Dr Zweig, director of the Deutsche Girozentrale in Frankfurt, that welfare policy within the limits of economic growth must strengthen both components — prevention through investments in welfare facilities and human willingness to help within the limits of the existing social system.

Fritz Kral

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 April 1969)

One farmer in four will have left the land by 1980

Only 1.95 million people, or seven per cent of this country's working community will be employed in agriculture by 1980, according to the Ministry of the Interior's report on town planning. The latest agricultural report estimates that last year 2.63 million people were employed in agriculture, ten per cent of the labour force.

This means that from now until 1980 every fourth person employed on the land will seek alternative employment. According to the report that is now before the Bundestag, the number of agricultural workers could decline even more quickly. Exodus from the land will continue after 1980.

One of the main reasons for this is the generation gap in which young people are not available to take over from their elders. The young rural generation is therefore voluntarily supporting the structural changes which the European Commission has approved in the memorandum of Sicco Mansholt. The majority of spokesmen for farming organisations in this country are not in favour, however, of accelerating this trend.

The principal motive forces behind the general exodus are higher wages and better living conditions in non-agricultural areas, according to the report. The rural employment graph runs like this: In 1950, 5.11 million people were employed in agriculture, 25.0 per cent of the working population. The 1961 figure was 13.5 per cent — 3.59 million workers, dropping to 2.08 million or 10.0 per cent in 1966.

The decline in the number of agricultural workers from 1961 and 1980 will probably be greatest (47 to 49 per cent) in Bavaria, Hesse, the Rhineland Palatinate and Baden-Württemberg. Exodus in other agricultural areas is expected to average thirty to forty per cent of the work force.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 March 1969)

Many learn new trades but labour mobility remains a problem

Almost twenty-five per cent of the working population were employed in agriculture and forestry in 1950, as compared with only ten per cent today. Proportionately, the number of people employed in trade, transport and utilities has risen in the same period from 33 to 43 per cent, compared to an increase of only three per cent — 43 to 47 per cent — in the number of workers directly employed in production.

These figures were published by the Institute for Labour and Professional Research in Erlangen. They indicate far-reaching changes in the pattern of employment in this country.

Following widespread structural changes in the economy, the demand for skilled labour is everywhere increasing. New professions are coming into being, others are dying out. In the case of many professions the traditional designation remains although the actual occupations bear little relation to what they once were.

New professions are, for example, plastics processing and programming. The range of organisational and administrative occupations is steadily increasing. In relation to the overall labour force their numbers have doubled in recent years.

Parallel to the general professional readjustment, remarkable developments have become apparent in the standards of efficiency required of skilled workers. The proportion of part-time and unskilled labour fell from 18.6 to 13.1 per cent, compared to a jump from 23.9 to 31.6 per cent in the number of skilled and specialised workers. Skilled workers comprise the largest group, accounting steadily for about fifty per cent of the overall labour force.

Even more marked are the changes that have come about in qualification standards for employees. The number of employees in simple occupations in commerce fell from 43.3 to 27.9 per cent, and in the case of technical employees, from 29.7 to seventeen per cent.

In comparison, the number of employees in responsible positions in trade and commerce increased to 67.4 per cent, and in the technical sector to 78.1 per cent. People in executive positions make up the rest.

Structural changes in the economy have not only radically altered the pattern of employment. A shift has also taken place in the regional distribution of available vacancies. This requires an ever-increasing number of workers to adjust both to professional and regional fluctuations on the labour market.

Meanwhile, the labour authorities know from several exhaustive surveys that about fifty per cent of people would be willing to seek alternative employment and to attend retraining courses. The number of people capable of being retrained, however, is probably smaller. Many are too old to be retrained, others have so little basic training that retraining would have little sense.

The willingness to be retrained is strongest among the thirty- to forty-year-olds.

It is also worth noting that this willingness is greater among workers with higher qualifications than among unskilled workers. Less marked generally is worker' willingness to take up employment in another region. Many would be prepared to commute, even if this meant a fairly long trip every day to and from work. But few would be prepared to move house.

Even among the 21- to 35-year-olds only 22.5 per cent would be willing to move. Only ten per cent of the over-fifties are so disposed.

Walter Fritze

(WELT DER ARBEIT, 4 April 1969)

Apprentice training reform

Apprentices should attend technical school twice a week instead of only once, as is now the case. This is suggested by the Educational Council which recently published its recommendations for improving apprenticeship courses.

Trainees should be well acquainted with general social and specialised knowledge to sharpen their critical insight into their professional environment and enable them to meet the growing demands of the future in industry and trade. Courses should be planned in such a ways as to avoid blind alleys, facilitating transference from one field to another.

Among the other measures suggested by the council are: appointment of full-time professional advisers, supervision of trainee courses, the introduction of interim and final examinations, and higher standards in the adoption of suitable living conditions for apprentices.

Instructional centres which do not guarantee full training facilities should be closed down. Enterprises which repeatedly violate the regulations governing apprenticeship courses are to be denied the right to instruct trainees.

Theoretical courses at technical schools should be extended to at least twelve hours weekly.

The council further suggests that technical training centres should be set up in some states. Company training facilities should be complemented by independent courses to give trainees a comprehensive view of developments, enabling them to see beyond the confinements of their own concerns. Special courses should be arranged to cater for talented and not-so-talented trainees. The self-administrative organisations of industry should continue to be responsible for training facilities, if they allow workers a say in planning arrangements.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 29 March 1969)

CENTREPIECE

Further considerations on development aid



AN INTERVIEW WITH ERHARD EPPLER

Development aid has for some time formed part of the political and economic life of all modern industrial states yet it remains an ever-recurring topic for discussion in this country and is playing an occasional part in the preliminary stages of the forthcoming general election campaign. In an interview with Frankfurter Rundschau correspondent Helmut Rieber the Federal Minister of Economic Cooperation, Erhard Eppler, restates this country's development aid objectives and outlines his opinions as to how the effectiveness of development aid policy can be maintained and increased.

Question: What criteria obtain, as far as this country is concerned, for the granting of material assistance to underdeveloped countries?

Eppler: The decisive criterion for our development aid is its efficacy. This sounds simpler than it is. The effectiveness of development aid is dependent on a large number of factors. A trades college can be outstanding and train fantastic technicians yet it is of no use whatsoever if there are going to be no jobs for the technicians when they complete their courses. An agricultural college can only be effective in a country where agriculture is prepared to make the change from subsistence economy, producing only enough to meet its own requirements, to production economy, growing produce for sale to others.

Question: Development aid for areas of tension has been a disputed point from the start. To take but one example, rice is supplied to South Vietnam to feed the people while the rice fields in areas allegedly controlled by the enemy are rendered infertile by US air force measures. Do you feel development aid of this kind is meaningful or are you of the opinion that the people of a country in this position set greater store by political support (peaceful mediation) on this country's part?

Eppler: Where shooting occurs we do not grant development aid, only humanitarian aid. In areas of tension, such as Jordan, aid continues. Our projects are almost invariably long-term. Seven or eight years and frequently even more elapse between the decision on a project and its final completion. As a result it is impossible to review development aid projects every time a crisis occurs without jeopardising development aid as a whole. Sending rice to Vietnam is not development aid. On the other hand, we are already doing just that. But I do not want to beg the issue: there are countries which for obvious reasons would be in a better position than the Federal Republic of Germany to take on the role of mediator in international conflicts. I am sure that the Federal government fully agrees with and supports the bringing together of the warring parties in Vietnam round a single conference table. The Paris talks appear to be the most that can be achieved at the present juncture. This country could bring about no more.

Hans Jürgen Wischnewski (right) discussing development aid problems with Erhard Eppler, who has succeeded him as Minister for Economic Cooperation

(Photo: dpa)

Credibility and colonial regimes

Question: Do not cordial alliance relations with colonial regimes such as Spain and Portugal affect the credibility of Bonn's development aid policies in the eyes of independent countries of the Third World?

Eppler: I do not propose to probe the degree of cordiality that can be attributed to these ties. Portugal and this country are fellow-members of an alliance. So are Britain and Norway. The Federal government has repeatedly declared that in keeping with the United Nations Charter it is in favour of the independence of peoples and states without, however, being prepared to intervene in their domestic affairs. This attitude is not only respected by developing countries; they reply in kind. The credibility of the extent and intent of this country's development aid was last demonstrated by the approval of the Federal Republic, in the face of opposition by all Eastern Bloc members of the United Nations, as a member of the expanded Economic Affairs Committee of the UN Economic and Social Council in preparation for the second development aid decade.

Please do not impute to me a feeling of triumph for having mentioned this fact. I regret very much indeed that the Soviet Union and its political allies at the United Nations are boycotting this important instrument of international development aid policy on account of this country's membership of it. I only wish the Soviet Union would review the situation and change its mind. All industrial countries need to cooperate on development aid.

Question: Are you in favour of making a clearer distinction between military and civilian development aid? This country may not supply machine guns and tanks to developing countries but it does, for instance, supply lorries to the Moroccan army.

Eppler: I am indeed in favour of distinguishing most clearly between development aid and military aid for developing countries, and no industrial country makes this distinction more clearly than the Federal Republic. It may be true that in a number of cases requests for cooperation on military matters have not been refused but where there is cooperation it is expressly declared to be military equipment assistance. The funds made available for projects of this kind, which are negligible in comparison with the amount invested in development aid, are not, because of the need to draw this distinction, included in the estimates of the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation. Deliveries, which in every case first require the approval of the Bundestag budgetary committee and the Foreign Office, consist mostly of lorries and other equipment; never of armaments.

Confusion with private interests

Question: Do you not feel that a clear distinction between development aid as such and investments made with profit in mind by private enterprise would be in order, particularly as inflated figures give rise to incorrect and dangerous ideas among the general public about the amount of aid actually paid for out of the taxpayer's pocket?

Eppler: Basically our development aid in the narrower sense of the term is intended to heop developing countries to make further progress with the aid of normal business contacts. The more successful development aid is, the more it will be superseded by direct industrial ties and investments. To a certain extent the reverse is true. Where economic policy decisions are not made on the basis of straightforward economic interest development aid has yet to help a country reach the stage at which it is of interest for other trading partners.

Question: Do you feel that the concentration of this country's development aid on a few recipients probably selected for political reasons makes sense or ought, in your opinion, the Federal Republic's development aid contribution to be made universally and impartially on, let us say, the basis of objective need? What is your view of the connection between the foreign policy spin-off and the actual benefit derived from development aid?

Eppler: To start with, we are normally accused of distributing aid for too liberally to far too many countries. In fact the main criterion on which the allocation of development aid is based is its efficacy in the countries concerned. The fact that the Federal government established the Ministry of Economic Cooperation in the first place shows that development policy and development aid are seen as independent political tasks that differ clearly and fundamentally from those of other government departments. Development aid is neither a tool of foreign policy nor a tool of economic policy — although, of course, there are close points of contact with both. In the long term the aims of development aid and foreign policy are no doubt one and the same. To recapitulate:

Three points

1. Efficacy and not political effect is the yardstick of development policy.

2. Development policy is a long-term matter and cannot be subordinated to momentary political requirements.

3. In the long-term development aid and foreign policy have the same goal: peace.

Question: Do you feel it to be important that the amounts spent on development aid should be linked with the development of gross national product? Are you of the opinion that a swift rise in this country's GNP should be followed by a comparable increase in development aid commitments?

Eppler: I certainly feel that the funds made available to development aid should be viewed in relation to the gross national product of the donor countries. For this reason I reckon it is right to allot a certain proportion of GNP to development aid. Some regulation of this kind is probably the most suitable way of making certain of long-term international arrangements for development aid. It also implies that donor countries must increase and not decrease their levels of production in the interests of development aid. The rich must, then, become richer. But indirectly the question was whether or not the one per cent of GNP for development aid is adequate. Viewed objectively it clearly is not, but I cannot imagine any increase worthy of the name before the arms race is ended.

Question: In view of the increasing criticism of development aid voiced in this country do you not feel that the general public has been told too little about your function and duties or are, in your opinion, the causes of this criticism to be found elsewhere?

Refutation

Eppler: To begin with I do not agree with the assumption on which the question is based. Development is not unpopular as far as the majority of the population is concerned and thirty per cent — a fair number of people — are prepared to make sacrificies in order that this country meet its development aid commitments. Criticism comes from minorities. An examination of the extreme wings of critics makes an interesting picture. On the one hand development aid is rejected on grounds of supposed self-interest. We ought first, the argument runs, to put our own house in order with the money available rather than think in terms of development aid for others. On the other our development aid policy is accused of being self-interested and of being too poorly adapted to the requirements of the countries it is intended to help. Objections to development aid are often based on inadequate knowledge and, for that matter, on preconceived ideas.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 March 1969)

■ CINEMA

Sex, sex and more sex at film festival

SHOWINGS AT OBERHAUSEN DO NOT AVOID THE BASICS

What is the upshot of this year's short film festival in Oberhausen? Some years back it was the Poles, Czechs and then the Yugoslavs who took the honours and in particular liberated the cartoon from harmless pinmen and Mickey Mouse slapstick and introduced ambiguity, absurd traits and hence political and social relevance.

Seven years ago young producers from this country declared war on the old-fashioned *sentimentality typical of* the films shown at Oberhausen. This year independent film-makers, and with them a new generation, triumphed.

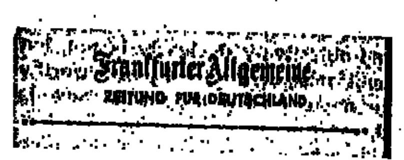
Two of the international prizes went to independent producers. Thanks to *Heinrich Viel*, a portrait of an assembly line worker, and *Von der Revolte zur Revolution*, a documentary on student protests, they have emerged from the underground into the light of day.

It is relatively unimportant whether or not these films still contain formal inadequacies. What is important is that young people armed with (usually borrowed) cameras are going out into the streets and into the factories and recording what they see. Twelve of the 27 films produced in this country which were selected for the international competition were documentaries.

Whether the film was about the experiences of an undertaker *(Sein Ausgleich ist Angeln)* or about the life of a blues singer, at last a definite opinion on the world in which we live was expressed on the screen. A world which is out of joint. The world as seen by twenty-year-olds.

The question is: will the award-winning contributions be able to survive on the cinema circuit? Examples which have been shown on television, admittedly the frivolous rather than the documentary films, have met with distaste.

At present, inferior productions such as *Gral Porno und seine Mädchen* top the cinema bills. It will be a long time before



cinema-goers used to tear-jerkers and sex sagas change their preferences. Oberhausen tried to set a trend in motion.

However, the films screened in Oberhausen were not exactly "clean". Aesthetic, moral and religious taboos were deliberately rejected in this country's films and in a good many of the French, Dutch, British and American productions. Guests from the East Bloc and also many Western participants were pretty shocked.

Last year the festival almost folded up because of a phallus shown in a film; but this year no one demurred at whole crowds of naked men and women. The most outspoken films (sometimes also the inferior works) were screened late at night. The films were not always elevating and sordid details were not glossed over.

The films were made by independent producers and were not originally intended for mass consumption. *Blues people*, for example, concerns a Mexican living in this country who receives offers from young women aimed simply at exploiting his exotic sexuality. And who would condemn him for drastically expressing his annoyance, hurt, anger, indeed hatred for the supposedly superior but in fact greedy race with which he is confronted.

Only those who are not familiar with contemporary plastic arts will be disturbed by the films of the Dutchman Frans Zwartje, a violinist and art lecturer at Eindhoven and The Hague. In one of Zwartje's films part of a living being (after a while it turns out to be a woman's body) is smeared with oil, flour, herbs and cream — or as a Hungarian commented ironically, prepared for the oven.



A scene from 'Von der Revolte zur Revolution' (Photo: Egon Teske)

But only a philistine could overlook the subtle use of colour and the effective grouping of the actors. The film recalled Les Fauves and Beckmann. "Basting" a woman? Well, this may be a pathological thing to do, but in reality Van Gogh's ear-cutting episode was the action of a psychopath. The question is whether films should involve art or whether in the last analysis films should simply entertain.

Take me by the Englishman Stephen Dwoskin should also be considered in this context. A woman elegantly strips in front of the camera which (by superimposing colour) first turns her into an Expressionist painting and then into a statue. This film would only be unacceptable for those who deny to the cinema what has long been allowed in the plastic arts and literature, namely the portrayal of nudity.

Frivolous sexuality, which for example dominates the cinema in this country at present, can obscure the consciousness, lull the audience into a state of semi-consciousness and hence detract attention from the real problems.

But sexuality can also be regarded as a natural aspect of life and be dealt with naturally on the screen. This is what young producers are trying to do. It was significant that when any of the films shown at Oberhausen really entered the realm of pornography, the usual protesters rang cowbells, tentatively blew children's trumpets and even shouted, "Put your clothes on!"

The quieter, more imaginative film-makers came off badly at Oberhausen: for example, Franz Winzentsen from this country who showed a disturbing cartoon *Windstill* which used Pop-art absurdities to create an alienated effect. Or Dore O. with *Alaska*, a film which is reminiscent of the *nouveau roman* because of the stylistic device of rhythmically repeating frames.

Nonetheless, the Frenchman Pascal Aubier carried off the Fipresci Prize and the Protestant Film Centre Prize for his *Monsier Jean-Claude Vaucherin*, the portrait of a schizophrenic which was fascinating because of its cool precision.

But *Strange Melody* by the Hungarian Laszlo Lugossy which describes the gradual frustration of an artist's child was passed over completely (admittedly it was stylistically old-fashioned, but the use of colour was delicate and its political ambiguity was stimulating).

American films were most popular. The underground film movement comes from America, where intellectual circles regard Warhol, Brakhage and Mekas as prophets and their films are consumed together with drugs — or drugs are taken as an accompaniment to the films.

But on the whole the smoothness and artistry of the American films included in the Oberhausen programme was disappointing. Similar productions could have been seen at an *Amerikahaus*. It was suggested that the thematically explosive underground films were not sent to Europe.

The structural quality which characterised the American productions was the skilful atomisation of reality. At first the abstraction and the frame rhythm (individual shots are very brief and can only be perceived like shivers) are tiring.

Permutations by John Whitney calls to mind the Alsatian Schöffer and the German sculptors Piene and Uecker who skilfully juxtapose light and colour. The concentration and abstraction of Jonas Mekas' *Notes on the Circus* is so refined that it is like the rapid flashback on life experienced by a dying man just before death. It is a pictorial quintessence of the circus, pulverised like astronauts' food.

Some of the films were also horribly pathetic, reminiscent of the worst Ufa productions. *The Mammal Palace* by George Kuchar consisted of Freudian banter (fat woman tries to get over her fixation for a young man through depravity). *Nuptiae* (Broughton, Brakhage) showed a wedding ceremony three times over and involved all kinds of heroic symbolism.

Splendid orgy

Bitter Grapes by Richard Bartlett provided the most frightening but splendidly managed orgy (an American version of the Czech *Tausendschönchen)*.

The films shown at Oberhausen were grouped according to the country of origin and occasionally revealed the characteristics of individual nations as if in a distorting mirror: America's late and sometimes rather primitive fixation on Freud, the Dutch preoccupation with their painters, the French gift of innuendo and masterfully represented by Gerard Pires' *S.W.B.)*, the sterile Swiss orderliness (noticeable even in satires like Murl's *Sauberkeit* or Kurt Gloor's *Hommage)*.

This country's young film-makers also suffer from traditional immoderacy which excluded excellent productions such as Hannes Fuchs' *Film 68* from the prize-winning category. The sequence on Dachau with the camera aggressively shaking the picture and the background song *In Dachau, da blühen die Blumen so schön* will not only stick in the minds of German audiences.

The production of short films in the Soviet Union seems to be undergoing a period of hibernation at present. Red storks cross-stitched on banners draped over gravestones ... young Soviet citizens are hardly likely to take this kind of sloppy patriotism seriously.

This type of film (and of course there are plenty of examples of them in the West, in Denmark for instance) reflects a healthy world. But the world is certainly not healthy; no bureaucracy could seriously try to convince its citizens that this was so. The fact that inadequacies are being revealed is the first sign that the will exists to eliminate them. A doctor's first task is to diagnose a complaint; then he has to think about how to cure it.

Brigitte Jeremias

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 31 March 1969)

Where the prizes went!

At this year's Oberhausen film festival the major prizes worth 5,000 Marks each went to Czechoslovakia for *Wahlverwandtschaften* (Elective Affinities) by Karel Vacek and *Die Wohnung* (The Apartment) by Jan Svankmajer, to the USA for *Black TV* by Aldo Tambellini, to Italy for *Della Conoscenza* by Alessandro Bocchetti and to the Federal Republic for *Heinrich Viel*.

The Oberhausen Max Ernst Prize was awarded to the American Robert Breer. Main prizes of 2,500 Marks each went to the Yugoslav Nedeljko Dragic for *Die Tage kommen* (The days will come), to the American Will Hindle for *Billabong*, to the Hungarian Miklos Csanyi for *Glückselig* (Blissful), to the Frenchman Daniel Duval for his first film *Le Mariage de Clovis* and to Kurt Rosenthal from this country for *Von der Revolte zur Revolution* (From revolt to revolution).

Karel Vacek was also awarded the 5,000 Mark first prize presented by the international jury for *Wahlverwandtschaften*. The second and third prizes worth 2,000 and 1,500 Marks respectively went to Anthony Stern from Britain for

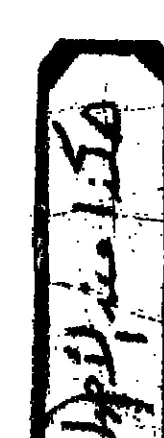


San Francisco and to Laszlo Lukogossy, the Hungarian for *Strange Melody*.

Gisela Büttenbender and Jutta Schmidt received the 5,000 Mark promotion prize for the best first work by a young film-maker for *Heinrich Viel*. Another 5,000 Mark prize awarded by the North Rhine-Westphalian education ministry for the best film on an educational subject went to Desire Ecare from the Ivory Coast for *Concerto pour un Exil* which was shown in French on television.

The International Film Critics' Prize was awarded to the French producer Pasquel Aubier for *Monsieur Jean Claude Vaucherni* and this study of a young schizophrenic also received the International Protestant Film Centre Prize. The 1969 Catholic Film Prize went to the Czech short *Die Schlinge* (The trap) by Sandor Albert.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 31 March 1969)



■ THEATRE

Alois Zimmermann's 'Soldaten' played in Munich

Pluralism is a concept that has been bandied about overmuch by composers, politicians and theologians. Nevertheless, it can genuinely be taken as the key to Alois Zimmermann's opera, *Die Soldaten*. For the benefit of non-philosophers one might add that what is meant is that several things occur simultaneously.

In the extreme form of the original version completed in 1960 the intention was to divide the action between several stages, partly functioning simultaneously. It also meant that seven assistant directors were faced with the task of synchronising orchestral groups distributed among the various physical components of the stage, playing at times in unison, at times consecutively. It meant, finally, that the spectator, seated in the centre of a rotunda, could give his attention to the events taking place before him, behind, above, to the left or to the right of him.

This was almost the downfall of the opera. Oscar Fritz Schuh and Wolfgang Sawallisch, for whose stage it was composed, said in Hamburg that the opera "could not be produced within the normal limits of an operatic company."

The new version (1963/64) abandons much of the pluralism. The superimposed, musical *Zeitgeschichten* were synchronised in one period and the score was compressed into more regular progression. The simultaneous scenes are now largely projected on screens, and instead of many acting areas the audience need only concentrate on one.

The strict pluralism of the musical structure has remained, however. In the huge orchestra, originally split into segments, now concentrated in the pit and on a small stage linked to television and radio, one can distinguish the orchestral groupings and their divergent historical strata. One understands how Zimmermann employs pluralist technique as a means of concentrating, in a musical collage, the rhythms of the past (Gregorian, chorals for four voices), of the present (twelve-tone, jazz) and of the future (electronic, *musique concrète)*.

Nevertheless, in Zimmermann's own words, the revised version of the opera is as closely related to the original as a photograph is to sculpture it has inspired.

This new version, however, does not defy the dimensions of an ordinary stage. It was successfully performed on a small stage in Kassel, on a medium-size stage in Cologne and now, since its premiere in Munich on 23 March, it is being shown on a fine spacious stage.

Munich also had the advantage of being able to learn from the mistakes of the other two productions. Director Vaclav Kaslik avoided the socio-critical accent that had dominated the Kassel production. Critical overtones were undoubtedly intended by the author of the comedy, *Die Soldaten*, Jakob Michael Reinhold Lenz, but in Zimmermann's interpretation the pluralist motive takes precedence.

In perfect harmony with Zimmermann's score, Kaslik presented a sequence of cameo scenes of social decline contained in a musical frame, in a series of preludes and interludes. He presented tableaux, situations, avoiding the narration of an individual destiny.

The action alternates between two stages with a wealth of film-projection areas. When one stage is not in use it is covered by a screen on which images are also projected. The situations enacted on the stage are always framed by a projected environment. They are part of Zimmermann's conception of pluralist life.

In Cologne director Hans Neugebauer and designer Max Bignens projected slides and films on to the framework of the stage. This was opera with cinematographic trimmings.

In Kassel, Ulrich Brecht and Thomas Richter-Forgach hung the screens from the circle, which meant that only about half the audience could see anything.

Kaslik and his designer, Svoboda, arranged the screens closer together, graded them somewhat, however, to suit the dimensions of the stage. Their projections — soldiers' boots, civil war, endlessly depressing brick walls, facades of large residential houses, aristocratic palaces and garrets, Goya and art nouveau — are not settings in the strict sense reflecting whatever scene is being played. Instead,

A scene from Zimmermann's 'Soldaten' (Photo: Rudolf Betz)

they are reference points to the dramatic substance of a scene within the pluralist musical structure of the preludes and interludes. Thus from the "photo" something of the "sculpture" is regained in Munich.

It was not possible in Munich's Nationaltheater with its five tiers to create the all-points tonal effects from loudspeakers surrounding the audience. This was only attempted in the stalls.

Inevitably, therefore, towards the end not every spectator is swept helplessly into the maelstrom of wheeling sound laced with parade-ground commands and Lord's prayers, the voices of a gesticulating woman and a dying soldier, the snarl of straffing planes and routed tanks, the hiss of steam and the sound of marching soldiers, the howl of rockets and explosion of bombs, the frenzy of jazz and peal of bells.

A "target", slowly gliding forward on the stage at the moment of greatest crescendo, in the centre of which soldiers are placing a machine-gun in position, has a quality of such restrained lucidity that the intended ultimate effect of extreme danger (captioned "atomic mushroom" in the score) is scarcely achieved.

In Cologne one ducked one's head in the glare of spotlights sweeping the auditorium. Stunned by all the noise, one awaited the end.

In Kassel, a tank wide as the stage rolled forward and over the "creature" Marie lying on the ground. The last vestiges of human life were annihilated by the instruments of war.

When in Munich the noise abates and the relatively weak spotlights are extinguished one has the feeling of having once again escaped by the skin of one's teeth.

The orchestra of the Staatsoper, wooden in its treatment of Penderecki's *Polymorphia* and scathingly criticised for its recent rendition of Wagner's *Ring*, exonerated itself in *Die Soldaten*.

What Michael Gielen accomplished in 33 rehearsals transcends by far in precision and tonal intensity the available Cologne recording. Also the soloist parts have never yet been sung so well.

Catherine Gayer is splendid as the unfortunate Marie. Keith Engen as her father, Anton de Ridder as Desportes, Hans Wilbrink as Stolzius and Charlotte Berthold as the countess all gave their parts a fresh glow of vitality.

Todd Bolender's Cologne choreography, however, is much superior to that of John Cranko's in Munich, which was unexpectedly cliché-ridden.

This does not alter the fact, however, that whoever wants to see Zimmermann's epoch-making opera in its best production so far should buy a ticket in the stalls at Munich.

Heinz Josef Herbort

(DIE ZEIT, 29 March 1969)

Göttingen theatre presents Albert Camus' play 'Etat de Siège'

Despite the music of Honegger and the acting of Jean-Louis Barrault, Albert Camus' *L'Etat de siège* was slammed by the critics when it was first produced twenty years ago in the Théâtre Marigny in Paris. Since then, it has been performed many times, especially in this country, but here too the play's allegorical mannerisms and existentialist pathos soon seemed out of joint with the times — just as much of what was known as existentialist literature has faded into oblivion.

It is all the more astonishing therefore that a theatre of such ambition as Göttingen's Deutsches Theater, for all its drawbacks, should attempt to revitalise this play in a new production. Director Fleckenstein allowed his imagination free rein. He greatly shortened the play, dampening the pathos that suited the optimism of 1948.

This rigid editing exposes the more timeless aspects of the play, projects it into a general moral context. Fleckenstein reviews the political developments of recent years and presents them on film as an accompaniment to the action on the stage.

Prague, student unrest, but also Nazi crimes, illuminate the contemporary significance of Camus' message. But that the dictator, the plague, Adolf Roland, in his black leather suit resembles the Greek general, Pattakos, was certainly not a stroke of realistic direction.

Fleckenstein's outlook undoubtedly springs from the present. The population of the town is on the move, a beat group, "The Beavers," beat out their hectic rhythms in the background; a pavement theatrical groups appears shouting Handke's *Publikumsbeschimpfung* at the audience.

Breaking into this is the plague, accompanied by the band. The new strong man's encroachments on the freedom of the individual remain true to Camus' viewpoint throughout the action. Fleckenstein stresses the hopeful mood of the existentialist, striking at the pessimistic vein by means of the modern supplements.

When Camus completed the play in 1948 he intended to place the freedom of the individual in the focal point of his protest. Fleckenstein did not quite eliminate this intention, but by radically pruning the play's now unbearable pathos he also documented this aspect with concrete historical fact.

When the dictator, the plague, exits because an individual successfully stands up to him the old bureaucrats, who had deserted the population to save their own skins, return to their respective nests. "Nothing has changed," cries Nada, the nihilist. He alone speaks the truth.

Fleckenstein's production does not end with Nada's dramatic death, much to the benefit of the play. Instead, the old bureaucrats play at honouring heroes, masked, they are like figures in an operette.

While the conferring of the honours slowly recedes from the centre of the stage and becomes a parody of a ritual, Eberhard Müller-Elmau delivers Heinrich Böll's 1957 address *Heroes' Memorial Day*. Our reality has been restored. The bizarre revue on the stage seems washed aways in the final insistent words: "Grief is a quantity, pain has a value." These words could serve as a motto for the Göttingen production, which deserves the highest praise.

Heinz Ludwig Arnold

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 March 1969)

EDUCATION

Sweeping reform proposals for apprentice training and service

Recommendations for improving apprenticeship schemes have been announced by the education commission of the Federal Republic Education Council. After consultations with the government commission the proposals were accepted at the end of January.

The recommendations were prepared by the School and the Working World sub-committee which was chaired by Theodor Dams, economics professor at Freiburg University. They discuss why training of apprentices which up to now has been largely the responsibility of industry should be subject to more public control and suggest means of achieving this end.

Apprenticeships are regarded as part of the whole education system and — having overcome the antithesis between general education and vocational training — the same pedagogic and educational principles should apply to such schemes as to further education colleges.

So although these suggestions should be considered as part of the overall education plan, which has not yet materialised, for various reasons they have already been published. One of the reasons is so that the political parties can bear the recommendations in mind when drawing up a vocational bill to present to the Bundestag.

The proposals uphold the principle of a dual system which links training at school and in industry but changes are suggested aimed at improving the quality of training and maintaining constant, effective controls.

The sub-committee says that the training many apprentices receive at school is so inadequate that successful completion of training is doubtful right from the start. It is only possible to assess in good time what jobs school-leavers are suited to in a small number of instances. It is therefore difficult to give the prospective apprentice individual career advice.

Finally the teaching at vocational training schools is often qualitatively and quantitatively so inadequate that this also prejudices a successful apprenticeship. In its recommendations the Education Council has listed the specific starting-points for improving the training of apprentices.

Firstly, the Council demands planned training. This means that the series of activities to which the apprentice is introduced should be carefully selected and complement theoretical training. Apprentices should not be involved in routine tasks or work of secondary importance which are not in keeping with training. The theory which apprentices should be taught at school and on the factory floor should cover all aspects of the job so as to deepen knowledge of the particular career and demonstrate the connections between innovations in the working world.

As well as learning the tools of his trade and working methods, the apprentice also has to learn and apply methods of cooperation. One of the most important sections of the recommendations concerns changing courses during training.

The education commission thinks that an apprentice should also gain insight into the social structure and processes of industry. But this is only a sensible possibility if the apprentice can change courses during training; though this would only be possible after taking an intermediate examination or at the beginning of a new teaching year.

The duration and content of training should be adapted more effectively than hitherto to the specific abilities of young people. For example, special courses should be available for above-average or retarded young people or for those with special talents.

Apprentices who feel they are capable of passing the final examinations should be able to take the appropriate examinations early. The commission also calls for detailed information on career requirements and training programmes and for reorganisation of examination regulations.

Improving training facilities involves increased costs. For social, economic and educational reasons, it is felt that new means of financing apprentice training should be found which do not depend on industry.

Various possibilities have been suggested: firstly that the state should completely take over financial responsibility. Secondly, private industry should continue to bear the financial burden as at present but training costs should be shared by all industries which benefit from apprenticeship schemes and allowances should be made for efficient, specialist training facilities. And thirdly, a mixed system largely financed by private industry but supported by state subsidies should be adopted.

The education commission emphasises that the proposals for improving the quality of apprentice training and the development of new means of financing training are closely inter-related. It also realises that some of the proposals could only be introduced after thorough discussion of the pros and cons.

However, the commission feels that it is urgently necessary to take the first steps towards reforming apprentice training straight away so as this sphere can be adapted to the reform initiatives within the whole education system, and the same educational aims and principles can be adopted which apply to reforms at ordinary schools and universities.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 March 1969)

Should university bodies meet behind closed doors?

At its last plenary meeting the Federal Republic Vice-Chancellors Conference (WRK) expressed its views on the vexed question of whether or not meetings of university administrative bodies should be held in public.

Conference maintained its support for the principle that all action taken by academic administrative bodies should be open to all, in the sense that all sections of the university community should participate in the work of the administration and the agendas and decisions reached by these bodies should be made public.

But the WRK rejects the idea that the meetings of all administrative bodies should be held in public, especially if these meetings are intended to promote the exchange of ideas. On such occasions the vice-chancellors feel that participants should be able to confront one another with frank arguments so as to achieve convincing solutions. The WRK emphasises that to encourage frank discussion parliamentary bodies responsible for preparing decisions also meet behind closed doors.

This "elementary rule of representative democracy" should, in the opinion of the WRK, also apply to university administration. If meetings were completely open, the administrative outlay involved in decision-making would be out of all proportion, and the directness of specialised discussion would also suffer.

(Handelsblatt, 20 March 1969)

Vice-chancellors recommend department system

The Federal Republic Vice-chancellors' Conference (WRK) has submitted the second section of its proposals for university reform sooner than anticipated. The recommendations announced in the middle of December last year amounted to a prototype for reforming university administration.

These latest proposals suggest means of reorganising faculties. The vice-chancellors suggest that the responsibilities which have hitherto been dealt with by faculties and institutes should be handed over to departments. These departments would be the smallest administrative units and their executive bodies (departmental conference, departmental council) would be made up according to the qualitative representation criteria.

As a rule, between eight and sixteen professors would be attached to each department. In future the departmental authorities would be responsible for structural planning and for organising and coordinating teaching and research; they would also be in charge of appointing academics and assistant staff and of encouraging younger academics.

Departments would put forward budget proposals and would be responsible for equipment, staff and accommodation. Departments could cooperate with one another to form a new kind of faculty. The main determining factors would be common teaching or appointments responsibilities and inauguration and promotion matters.

In addition the formation of departments would create new problems. For instance, the number of departments at a university could become so great that they could not all be directly represented on the senior administrative bodies. To an extent combining related departments would produce a different type of faculty which would be responsible for coordinating the teaching and examination regulations of the departments involved. It would set up an appointments commission to prepare the way for the departmental decision.

As far as budgetary matters are concerned, the faculty could coordinate the departments' applications as far as possible in view of joint structural planning or when teaching, research and service facilities are used by more than one department.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 30 March 1969)



MEDICINE

Calcium deficiency causes heart trouble

BREAST PAINS NOT CONNECTED WITH CARDIAC CONDITION

Today it is generally recognised that high blood pressure, high blood-fat and blood-sugar content, overweight and cigarette smoking are contributory factors which often cause degenerative heart disease, particularly heart attacks, and the risk increases in proportion to the number of these characteristics combined in the individual person.

At a recent medical congress in Davos, Professor Hollmann, vice-chancellor of Cologne physical education college and one of the leading cardiologists concerned with the medical aspects of sport in this country, made some other important points in this connection.

The view that high blood-fat content is simply caused by excessive absorption of fats containing saturated fatty acids now needs to be revised. Similarly it is senseless to try and reduce the cholesterol level in the blood by decreasing the supply of cholesterol, for example by forbidding the patient to eat eggs. The body is far too capable of manufacturing cholesterol and fats itself.

The thing to do is to avoid superfluous calory intake, particularly in the form of concentrated carbohydrates because if these are not used up during metabolic processes they are also transformed into fat especially if physical exercise is also lacking.

So the best way of reducing the blood-fat content and possibly overweight as well is, firstly, to avoid excessive calory intake and in particular to limit drastically fats containing saturated fatty acids and concentrated carbohydrates.

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Secondly, patients should take up a sport which makes demands on the heart and the circulation (for example: long-distance or cross-country running, tennis, swimming, cycling, cross-country skiing; but not golf, riding, short-distance running or skiing or weight-lifting).

That smoking encourages degenerative vascular disease is not only due to the fact that nicotine leads to contraction of the blood vessels which also impedes the flow through the walls of the vessels; nicotine also raises the blood-fat level. Professor Hollmann emphasised this point.

Apart from the dangerous factors mentioned previously, a moderation in the electrolytic make-up, particularly lack of calcium, has been discussed recently as a possible contributory factor causing degenerative cardiac disease.

In Great Britain, for example, it has been established that in areas where the drinking-water contains less than one milligramm of calcium per one hundred millilitres of water (that is where the water is very soft), 751 men and 355 women per 100,000 inhabitants between the ages of 45 and 64 die from degenerative heart and circulatory diseases.

But in areas where the drinking-water contains ten milligramms of calcium per one hundred millilitres (i. e. very hard water) these figures drop to 546 for men and 248 for women. So people who regularly drink water containing little calcium are 37 and 43 per cent more likely to die of heart complaints in the case of men and woman respectively.

Although the details of this phenomenon are not yet fully understood, it is known that the electrolytic balance is extremely important for the functioning of skeletal muscles and also of what are called smooth muscles, for example in the intestine. It is therefore probable that the electrolytic balance also affects heart muscles.

Nowadays it is regarded as a fact that mental strain can cause vascular cramps and hence severe organic damage. After migraine attacks, which are caused by vascular cramps in the region of the cerebral meninges (fibrous membrane) and in the head, it has been noted that central retinal tissue which is particularly important for eyesight and is very sensitive has died.

And in America the coronary vessels of a healthy young man were observed and it was found that when a sudden fear arose vascular cramp occurred in the coronary arteries which led to heart failure. Pain behind the breast-bone accompanies cramp in the coronary arteries.

Investigations at Innsbruck University Hospital have shown that more than seventy per cent of complaints of this type are the result of inadequate circulation through the coronary arteries. But contrary to a view which is still widely held, pain on the left of the breast is not connected with the heart in ninety per cent of cases.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 March 1969)

Mass health examination

During October, November and December this year Baden-Württemberg intends to investigate the health of the state's working population by means of sample medical examinations. Baden-Württemberg Minister of the Interior Hurlinger announced that this proposed health investigation would be the largest of its kind in Europe to date.

It will cost about 2.4 million Marks and up to 50,000 insured workers between the ages of fifty and sixty will be given the opportunity to be examined free of charge by a doctor of their choice.

The Baden-Württemberg Ministry of the Interior hopes to establish what particular health risks threaten working people because of the nature of their work, and what kind of measures should be introduced to facilitate early diagnosis and rehabilitation.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 March 1969)

Heart transplant suitability check devised at Kiel

Professor Paul H. Heintzen has developed a new method of ascertaining exact information quickly and painlessly from patients suffering from heart diseases, even if they are in a critical state. Research was conducted at the cardiological department of Kiel University pediatric clinic.

During a three-day international conference in Kiel attended by nineteen researchers from the US, Canada, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland and Britain, Professor Heintzen reported on the results of his research.

The Kiel institute — supported by three million Marks from the Volkswagen Foundation — has the most modern equipment for these special investigations and the results obtained put it roughly on the same level as the American Mayo clinic.

Hannoversche Presse

The examination method developed in Kiel, which measures the circulation and volume of the cardiac ventricles, involves radiological pigment dilutions and is backed up by modern technical equipment such as television and computers.

In the case of heart transplants this method enables the doctor to establish quickly and definitely which heart is suited to the patient. But the method is also the basis for constructing an artificial heart.

A spokesman said that the results of the Kiel conference showed that it is necessary to combine the various methods and procedures for examining the heart. In order to avoid duplicating research, close contacts should be maintained between leading cardiac specialists throughout the world.

Apart from five doctors, a mathematician, a biophysicist and two television technicians are working on this research project in Kiel. The technical apparatus includes modern radiological equipment and also two computers, a lecturing laboratory and eight television circuits. The results of the various examination methods are recorded and immediately compared and evaluated by the computers.

(Hannoversche Presse, 31 March 1969)

Gynaecologists approve The Pill

Is it true that the Pill endangers a woman's health? Are reports about the increased incidence of thrombosis and dangerous liver complaints in women who regularly take these hormone compounds accurate?

Gynaecologists in this country recently expressed their views on these questions. Professor Gerhard Döring of Munich said that if, when prescribing the Pill, doctors thoroughly investigated the patient's medical history and carried out an examination followed by regular six-monthly checks while the Pill was being taken and were satisfied that there were no grounds for refusing to prescribe the Pill, then a woman's health was not likely to suffer.

However, contraceptive pills should only be issued on prescription because of the need for medical checks before a woman starts taking the Pill and for medical supervision while she is taking it.

Professor Otto Käser of Frankfurt commented that after thrombosis or embolism it would be inadvisable to take the Pill, but with liver complaints the risk was very small.

Professor Herbert Lax of West Berlin said that he had not as yet observed any dangerous side-effects in his patients. He said the two main dangers were the development of varicose veins and thrombosis and damage to the liver. But if the patient was unlikely to suffer from these complaints, than the Pill could be prescribed without hesitation.

Professor Kurt Semm of Munich said that a woman whose hormones and enzymes are fully developed can adapt to negative environmental influences without upsetting her biological balance. The organism can, therefore, compensate for the effects of the Pill without incurring damage.

These opinions demonstrate clearly that fears about the Pill really only occur when a doctor is not consulted. Hormone compounds are only risky if they are not prescribed by a doctor after careful examination.

(Handelsblatt, 26 March 1969)

Doctors recommend sleeping face-down

Scientists in this country want to change people's sleeping habits; in future everyone who wants to sleep soundly and healthily should sleep on his tummy. In the opinion of Professor K. Stuhlfauth (Starnberg Hospital) and Professor A. Herrmann (Munich University Hospital), no other position corresponds to the organism's needs as effectively.

This position also helps to ward off bronchitis and other respiratory complaints. The two doctors emphasise that it is not difficult to get used to sleeping on one's tummy and simultaneously raising the right or left arm. They say it is important to prevent the spinal column bending too much by using a mattress without much spring.

([illegible])

Minute cardiac pacemaker

A new cardiac pacemaker, the size of small pill box, has been developed. It is not battery operated. Many people whose hearts have become prematurely "tired" survive thanks to an electric pacemaker inserted in the body. One big disadvantage of these devices is that the batteries only last for a limited period.

The Federal Republic society for medical electronics recently demonstrated a new cardiac pacemaker, which is provided with energy by the human body. Tissue fluid is used to produce electricity between two electro-chemically different metals, according to the galvanising principle. The new device is so small because it uses a transistor.

(WELT am SONNTAG, 23 March 1969)

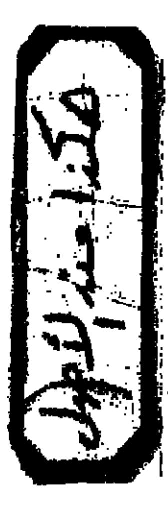
Bacteria dangers from the moon

Director Kaminski of Bochum Observatory satellite and space research institute, has issued a warning about an invasion of viruses and bacteria, micro-organisms of hitherto unknown structure, from the moon.

Herr Kaminski raises the possibility that on their return from the moon trip scheduled for the end of July this year the three American astronauts might bring back to earth micro-organisms of this kind.

"In this case," wrote Kaminski, "the biological conditions on earth which after almost 1,000 million years of utterly isolated development have adapted to one another would no longer be immune. The consequences could be catastrophic, within a few weeks unknown epidemics could bring the whole human race to the edge of extinction."

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 26 March 1969)



■ FINANCE

Despite bankers' concessions thorough stock exchange reform needed

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

As from 2 May 1969 the bells will ring thirty minutes earlier at this country's stock exchanges, opening transactions for the day. The old tradition of starting business at twelve has been abandoned as a concession to computerised mangement and shorter working hours in the banks.

Such alterations in the traditional workings of the exchange signify a process of innovation which is now under way after heated discussions between the banks, the Federal government and the general public.

For years, the banks have opposed revision of the practices governing the purchase and sale of stocks and securities, and stock exchange reports.

Now the ice has been broken. Without having to revise the antiquated German law of 1896, the banks have agreed to make certain remarkable concessions.

They agree to channel all applications from clients regarding the purchase and sale of stock through the exchange. This is to say that they dispense with so-called compensation business which on occasion has been quite considerable.

The need to pass on clients' orders to the exchange will of course be a shot in the arm to brokers, will greatly clarify the market situation and immunise the market to some extent against reckless speculation. Sales stability will be improved.

The four major exchanges in Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Munich and Hamburg intend to publish daily turnover of fifty listed shares, compared to only thirty in the past. Enterprises listed on the exchange are advised to publish voluntary quarterly or half-yearly reports so that shareholders will be more regularly informed of their companies' activities.

Joint-stock companies that comply with this demand will the marked by an asterisk before their position on the exchange list. In future therefore the market will feature shares of first and second class "quality" as far is publication is concerned.

Future trading in shares is also to be introduced again. For the present this will take the form of options with limited risk.

All these concessions are of course only the first step towards a more general and vital reform of exchange proceedings. The new terrain into which the exchanges are now venturing with greater publication of returns will certainly expose many flaws now hidden in the web of trading in its present form.

Often the bulk of small firms' stock (ninety to 95 per cent) is in the hands of a certain group or enterprise, often in the possession of the banks themselves. Yet this stock continues to be officially listed.

This suggests a wealth of quotations behind which hardly one enterprise may exist. Trading is sluggish. Sporadically several hundred shares may change hands on the eight exchanges, and the outsider rightly inquires what this stock is doing on the official exchange list.

The usual reply to this is that these official quotations serve to protect minority holdings. Fluctuations in the open market are more arbitrary, but it is also true that major shareholders in particular profit from the retention of the official list. Free of charge the exchange give them the most favourable bearings in their dealings with the inland revenue office.

In the case of such quotations, various manipulations of the market are suspected, especially towards the end of the year. The trouble is that the exchange community is not in a position to establish how great turnover is in such secondary issues because publication of those figures is also to be fearfully avoided in future. Again and again it happens that secondary issues on the basis of certain recommendations are unwarrantably sent soaring up or plunging down.

A radical revision of the official exchange list of low-selling quotations therefore would be in the exchange's own interest and would be only logical consequence of its refusal to publish the turnover in such quotations. What would be the result of such a reform?

In many local exchanges there would not be much left on the official list. Chronic flaws in the Federal Republic share market would come to light. But would it be such a terrible thing to learn the truth?

Would not the inducement be then all the greater to encourage the admission of new shares with a wider market, now supported by the public? This country's exchanges lack fresh blood. This is the fault not only of the banks but especially of the legislature which has failed to open the way for family enterprises and limited companies to the exchange by removing double taxation on stock and other senseless obstacles.

Concentration of official trading in really viable stock would be most beneficial. Less viable shares could then be traded over the counter.

A revision of the official quotation list would also inevitably channel the bulk of trading into the strongest sectors of of the exchange market. This too would be commendable since federalist trading in its present form in this country is a costly business which investors ultimately help to finance.

Progressive brokers and investors share this view, but they also argue that consideration must also be made for the West Berlin exchange whose existence would be jeopardised if serious revision of official lists and concentration of trading on this side of the border were undertaken. But is West Berlin really served by the maintenance of a mere facade?

The Berlin exchange, beyond considerations of reform, must be given a new future with new objectives. This can be discussed at length, however, once a general reform has begun in the Federal Republic.

The recommendations openly made for greater publication of returns by firms listed on the exchange have been too faint-hearted. It is very doubtful that the reputation of Federal Republic firms will be enhanced in future by splitting stock into two categories.

In the long term, standard criteria must be adopted for the admission of a new issue. When admission of new securities is at stake today, the exchanges are most particular, and rightly so. They do not tolerate trading with unlisted stock within the building, although the same institutions often engage in brisk trading in such stock for their clients.

After a period of transition, quarterly reports should be compulsory for all companies wishing to be admitted to the stock exchange. That this is possible is evident from joint-stock companies that already belong to the category of enterprises willing to publish detailed reports of their transactions.

Many demands therefore have still to be met. The concessions which the banks have made are welcome and sensible points of departure for more extensive and lasting improvements and reforms.

Banks and exchanges would be ill-advised- however, if they now rested on their laurels in the belief that they have done enough for the present. When one step in the right direction has been made other steps must follow if the overall objectives are ever to be realised.

A thorough and progressive reform of this country's stock exchange services and the laws governing publication is long overdue.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 31 March 1969)

Foreign aid budget quota outpaces revenue increases

Foreign aid growth-rate will continue to outpace that of the Federal budget, Erhard Eppler, the Minister of Economic Cooperation, told his British colleague, Reginald Prentice, during a visit to London.

The Federal government is looking forward confidently to the July OECD review of national contributions to foreign aid. Herr Eppler said that development aid increased from 4,560 million Marks in 1967 to 6,500 million Marks in 1968, or from 0.94 per cent of the gross national product to 1.28 per cent.

Government aid increased from 2,190 million Marks in 1967 to 2,410 million last year. Private contributions were estimated at 4,180 million Marks, up from 2,380 million in 1967.

The marked increase in private aid is largely due to World Bank loans raised on this country's capital market. At a press conference Herr Eppler said he favoured promotion of multilateral aid, provided that other countries too adopt this policy.

(DIE WELT, 22 March 1969)

Merger fever grips banks

Greater pooling of resources, keener competition accompanying exceptional expansion of activity and smaller profit margins are the main features of last year's banking activities. No other economic sector experienced such far-reaching changes since the war.

Nevertheless, at the end of the year the balance sheets of most institutions showed good results, corresponding roughly with those of 1967. Quite a few banks even reported increased activity, especially those with extensive foreign interests and a brisk trade in securities.

For the first time since the war concentration of resources made the headlines in this country. The trend towards greater business units has been noticeable for some years, especially among cooperative institutes. Here and there small private banks had already abandoned their independence. These transactions, however, took place without much fuss because of their relative insignificance.

The mergers effected last year aroused considerable public interest. Even major banks were reported to be considering the possibilities of amalgamation.

This study of possible combinations is still going on. Banking enterprises are feeling the compulsion to adjust to the new dimensions of industrial and commercial concerns. Secondly, the enormous increase in the volume of foreign activities demands extensions to the machinery of management that have hitherto not been required. Encouraged by the strong position of the Mark on the international money market, banks are availing themselves of the opportunity to secure a firmer foothold on world markets.

Parallel to this, another important development is taking place. For some time the trend towards comprehensive banking has been gaining strength.

Banks are beginning to resemble each other more and more. The old proud distinctions are disappearing. Specialisation, of which banks were once so proud, is disappearing.

Savings banks, for example, are building up their investment advice service and are advertising industrial loans. Their interest is focusing on the sale of investment trust certificates and securities.

Conversely, major banks, including many commercial banks, are soliciting the custom of the mass. Their savings departments are flourishing as it is. Consumer loans are being made available.

Clients are now also enjoying material benefits created by the general boom in banking activity. Premiums are being paid on long-term deposits. Interest on these deposits is also higher.

The range of savings facilities has been greatly extended. Investing in its various forms has becoming an interesting, challenging occupation.

The essential aim behind the banks' programmes is the concentration of all transactions and facilities in one enterprise. The final phase in this process of coordination will be the sale of mortgages, already undertaken by leading banking institutions. This had formerly been the domain of real estate loan institutes and savings banks.

Competition is not the only motive force behind these innovations. The public too is demanding better service from the banks. This is understandable in view of the generally high standard of living. With savings going up steadily from year to year, investment activity is bound to flourish in the year ahead. The slogan "Earn Money with Money" has caught the interest of large sections of the population.

Not only are the banks battling to retain their clients, they are anxious to get through to strata in the population that have hitherto shown little or no interest in banking activities. Everywhere higher earnings are enabling people to set aside portion of their income. The banks want to show how this can be done most remuneratively.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 30 March 1969)

Third loan to Malaysia

This country is to grant Malaysia a 4.5-per-cent, 25-year credit of more than sixteen million Marks, the third loan by Bonn to Kuala Lumpur within the framework of the Federal Republic's capital aid programme. The credit is to be used for improvements to the facilities at Port Swettenham and for other projects mutually agreed.

The latest loan brings the total amount made available to Malaysia to 52 million Marks, fifteen million of which have been invested in Kuala Lumpur University Hospital and 21 million in port facilities at Penang, where the last two of the six new docks are to be taken into service in July. Two of the new docks are equipped to handle containers.

(DIE WELT, 1 April 1969)

■ MARKETING

Mystique of exclusive brand-names hit

VIEWPOINT NOT VALUE ALL IMPORTANT

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Major brands are today experiencing the same fate as great names — their aristocratic nimbus is disappearing, their brilliance is darkening. The hallmarks of quality are being caught up in a "democratic" process which is robbing them to some extent of their past distinctions.

Luxury products are appearing on the stands of suburban supermarkets. Whereas apart from the faded glory of a great tradition proprietary brands have often little to offer besides medium grade quality, the proven brands on the shelves of small suburban shops, despite their many setbacks, are consolidating their position in the market. The fading glitter of the great brands of the past is a social phenomenon, not merely a question of quality.

This of course is also connected with the income levels of the section of the population that must bear with being labelled "mass." No doubt about it, earnings have greatly improved and everything points to their continuing to improve.

This alone, howewer, does not explain the phenomenon mentioned above. Higher income does not automatically alter consumer habits. It would be more logical to assume that such habits would remain fairly constant within certain limits, even when earnings increase. A radical shift in preferences in one direction or another might only be expected if additional income introduced the recipient to different social conditions. This only occurs in exceptional cases.

Nor can advertising — often disparaged for the seductive powers with which it is said to persuade the public to buy what it does not need — be given as satisfactory explanation. True, advertisements have persuasive power, but only those will yield to it who really want to. Before an advertisement can take effect, a subjective willingness to be affected must exist.

Advertising which clashes with the social disposition of the individual must fail. The individual is of course capable of following an irrational or emotional impulse against the accepted norms of his social group as a result of advertisements in one form of another. What would happen, however, if the entire group rebelled against its norms?

This brings up the whole question of behaviourist standards. Since the development of an allegedly classless society, since social barriers have seemingly disappeared, the norm or *Leitbild* has received a different function. It no longer binds the individual to his social status, it encourages him to try and enter the next higher status.

In the context of consumption anyway, what this amounts to is that the individual does not behave in a manner that should correspond with his way of life. He behaves as his tastes should, in his opinion, appear to the eyes of the world. Mass media which continually confront the individual with the behaviourist modes of others accelerate this process.

The desire for adjustment to higher standards suggests that the individual wishes to be different from his neighbours. This antinomy is the key to the ever-mounting wave of consumption, for the otherwise totally bewildering craving for luxury . . . for champagne, in other words, with which people who would really prefer to drink beer and schnapps celebrate festive events.

French cheese at the bank clerk's table is rarely a sign of the connoisseur. It is a means of self-assertion. It is more than probable that its value is seen in the object rather than in its consumption.

Certain feelings of apprehension about buying an article must, however, first be overcome, and in this respect the democratic process affecting leading brands is a help. The consumer's urge to assert himself by buying articles that seem luxurious to him is still not enough to induce him to take the plunge.

The elegant shop in the city's most elegant street is still taboo for the majority of consumers. The sales rooms of a renowned men's outfitter is as far outside the pale of most people's ordinary life as the luxurious restaurant.

This fear of taking the plunge is still stronger than the consumer's wish to surround himself with objects that appear to him to have a certain prestige value. Manufacturers even of the most exclusive products nowadays admit, however, that the mass market is there to be mobilised. The elegant clientele of the elegant store are not prepared to pay every price, and what, after all, does it matter who buys what?

The result is that more and more quality goods that used to sell on the strength of their exclusiveness are now finding their way on to the shelves of supermarkets and department stores everywhere. They are being displayed where the general public cannot fail to see and feel them.

A resulting possible decline in quality is another matter. Mass production can but need not lead to inferior quality. Large-scale production and general marketing policy complement each other.

Marketing exclusive products in department stores may only seem to indicate a decline in quality to those who see themselves thus robbed of a jot of their own exclusiveness. From a business point of view, howewer, the greater the market the better. The reputation of a brand is clearly less a function of its quality than of its availability.

This may seem remarkable, but seen in its proper context, it is a patent symptom of affluent society. In such a society the original significance of producing goods to meet demand becomes secondary. Turnover has taken precedence over all other considerations.

The making of markets is more important than the manufacture of goods. Before new markets can be developed, however, the individnal must be liberated from his rigid, traditional social ties. Only when he considers himself an equal among men is he prepared to demonstrate this by means of acquisition which he still considers luxury.

Only then are manufacturers in a position to extend the range of their products. This, in turn, enables them to pay wages which make it possible for the mass of consumers to invest in luxury.

Whether the brand in an exclusive store finds its way into a villa or via the supermarket into the kitchen of a tenement house is more or less irrelevant. Whether a brand has a magnetism of its own or not is not a question of value but of viewpoint. The democratic process taking place with regard to luxury is an economic necessity.



A view of the consumer's delight and dilemma

(Photo: Conti-Press)

2.6 million TV sets sold last year

Expectations were surpassed last year in many sectors of the radio and television trade. A total of 2.6 million television sets were sold, of which ten per cent were colour sets. This represents an increase over 1967 of 25 per cent in general sales and of seventy per cent in sales of colour sets.

Since production nicely covered demand, even lagging behind at times in the colour sector, stocks were reduced to about the equivalent of one month's output. Hardly any reserves of colour sets are available.

From now on, the production growth rate will depend on the availability of skilled labour. Supply bottlenecks occurred last year in the case of some models.

Last year's market was buoyed by a sudden spurt in demand for replacements and also the growing popularity of portable television sets. Including imported sets (for example, sets with very small screens that are not manufactured in this country) about one million sets were sold on this market which is becoming of vital interest to the industry.

Much of the replacement turnover devolved on colour sets, and this trend will probably continue.

Exports increased last year by 0.47 per cent to 670,000 television sets of which 43,000 were colour sets, compared to 16,000 in 1967. Domestic output this year is expected to amount to 2.8 million sets, of which 500,000 will be colour sets. Of these about 50,000 will be exported.

Prices are expected to remain fairly stable.

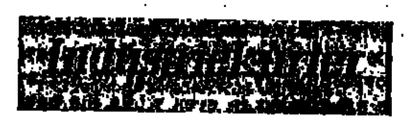
(Handelsblatt, 31 March 1969)

More spent on advertising

Expenditure on advertising in the Federal Republic was much higher last year than in 1967. The central committee for the advertising industry, ZAW, of Bad Godesberg, stated that overall outlay, including sales and added value taxes, climbed sixteen per cent last year to 8,600 million Marks.

Over 4,900 million Marks was spent on advertising in newspapers, magazines and directories. Direct advertising accounted for 2,53 million Marks.

Photographic equipment exports on the increase



Higher turnover growth rates, a sizable increase in exports and an even greater rise in imports — these were the salient features of last year's photo market. Statistics published by the industry's trade association show that sales went up 6.7 per cent to 1,600 million Marks, as compared with a rise of only 2.9 per cent in the previous year. Lighting apparatus is not included in this figure.

Exports climbed 14.1 per cent to 980 million Marks, compared to a gain of 8.8 per cent in 1967. Exports accounted for over 61 per cent of production.

Imports went up 23.4 per cent to 498 million Marks. In 1967, the growth rate was 12.1 per cent.

Trade was especially brisk in the camera sector ranging from cameras and cine-cameras to lenses, accesories and printing apparatus. In this division sales went up 15.7 per cent to 930 million Marks (up seven per cent in 1967). Exports climbed 15.7 per cent, accounting for nearly 64 per cent of production. Imports in this sector rose 31.7 per cent, having fallen by 8.7 per cent the previous year. Exports of 594 million were outweighed by imports of 210 million Marks.

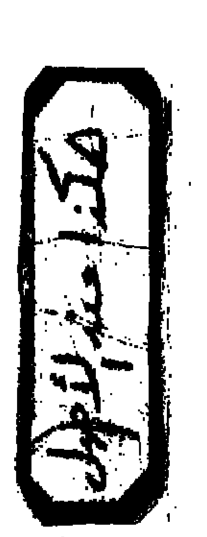
Foreign sales of cameras, cine-cameras and slide projectors were satisfactory. Since the industry is greatly dependent on exports, however, the danger of official restrictive measures is especially great.

According to the association, the extent to which the government's tax on exports can be passed on to foreign customers cannot be estimated in general terms. The situation in the chemical sector has been especially difficult since the price of silver went up. The only consolation is that foreign competitors have the same trouble.

Turnover in this division increased by 6.1 per cent to 672 million Marks, compared to a rise of five per cent in 1967. Returns were not everywhere satisfactory. Sales to professionals showed a greater increase than sales to amateurs. The popularity of colour continues to increase.

Exports in the chemical sector went up 11.9 per cent to 386 million Marks (up 11.6 per cent in 1967). Imports climbed 18.6 per cent (against 30.6 per cent in 1967) to 288 million Marks.

(Industriekurier, 1 April 1969)



■ AVIATION

More money needed for airports to serve increased air traffic



On April 1 a number of barriers were removed at airports throughout the country. These were exits at which outgoing passengers waited in line to pay their five Marks for the use of the airport's facilities.

The removal of this fee does not mean that this country's airports do not need the money, that they are now independent of such sources of income. In fact, after long years of wrangling, they have reverted to a once-familiar alternative. Besides the ordinary fees, a state tax relative to the payload is to be imposed, and this is to compensate for the loss of revenue incurred by doing away with the five-Mark ground fee per passenger.

The most common complaints of airlines not only in the Federal Republic but in most other countries as well reflect the ever-mounting pressure of fees for the use of airport facilities and air-traffic control. The balance-sheets of many airlines clearly show the disproportional increase in the extent of these costs.

Nevertheless, the airports are not making money hand over fist with these fees. Indeed, the danger exists that their facilities will not keep pace with the increasing volume of traffic and the growing popularity of air travel.

As in many airports throughout the world, the situation in this country was characterised for years by a chain of improvised measures that coped or appeared to cope with every problem as it appeared. The volume of air travel increased at such a rate that year for year investment plans were tossed aside and stopgap solutions were found to ensure at least that the flow of next season's traffic would not be disrupted.

The structure of Federal Republic airports also obstructed long-range planning. Some airports are subsidised by the Federal government, Federal states and local authorities, others only by states and local authorities. Planning is thus bound up with the workings of government, and these reputedly can be bureaucratic in the extreme.

Lack of decision

With airports desperately trying to keep pace with the enormous increase in air traffic, with fees prescribed by the Ministry of Transport and with provisional measures adding further financial burdens to airport management, money and courage were everywhere lacking to take decisive steps towards preparing for the problems of the future.

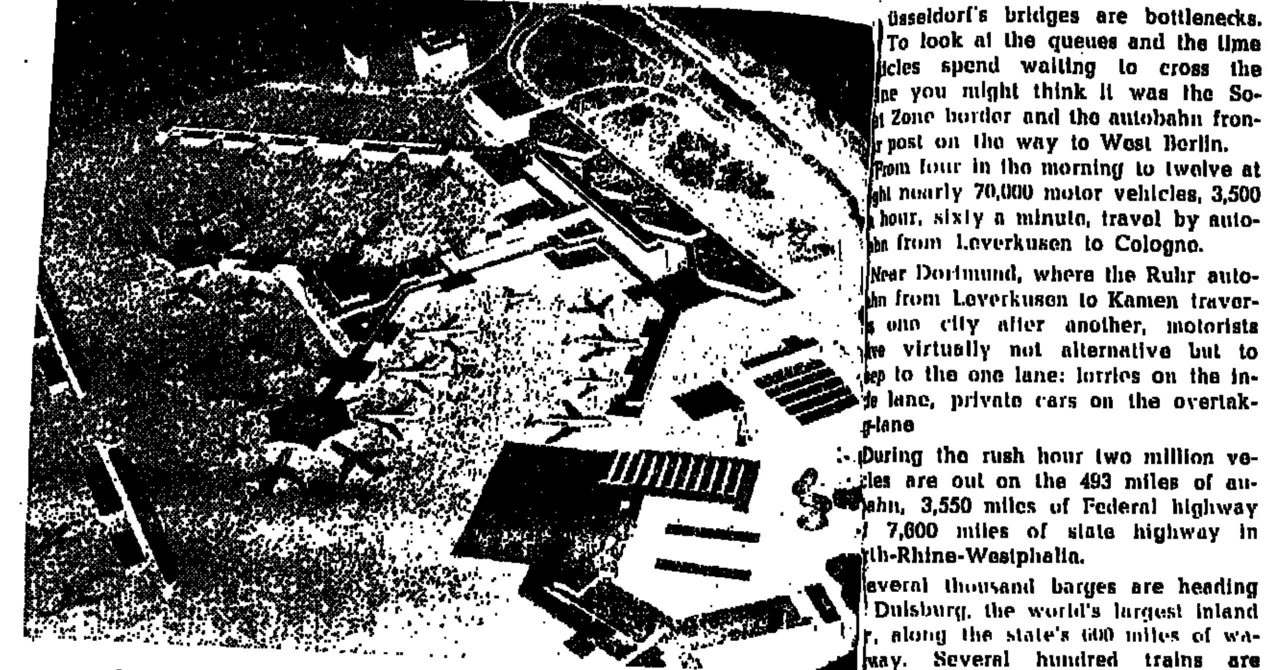
Airports in this country invested 1,022 million Marks from 1954 to 1966. The Federal government, as partner or shareholder, contributed 107 million, Federal states and cities together 553 million Marks. This represents 65 per cent of the total amount, the remaining 35 per cent — 363 million Marks — came from airport returns or were raised on the capital market. Almost fifty per cent of returns come from fees which largely determine the degree of self-sufficiency of an airport. The proceeds from secondary activities such as duty-free shops are occasionally quite considerable too.

When the rights of air sovereignty were returned to this country in 1955, most airports spent what money they had on ground facilities such as runways, taxiways, aprons and the like. Lack of funds gave such projects priority with the result that passenger clearance facilities — what passengers notice and remember — were neglected and congestion was unavoidable.

Since 1963 there has been a steady increase in outlay on the extension of passenger facilities or, as in Frankfurt and Cologne, on the erection of new buildings to cope with the flow of traffic, freight and mail. Every two years, a study group (ADV) appointed by the airports publish a Red Book, outlining developments in air travel and giving details of airport expansion plans and investment requirements. From these reports, which reflect the present stage of development of aiport management and planning, it is clear that investments are extremely dependent on the volume of traffic, but even more significant is the fact that generally the reports' estimates are far outstripped by actual developments in air travel.

From ADV reports — the figures in this article are taken from the latest — it is obvious that airport planners are not exaggerating the extent of future traffic and their requirements to meet it; if anything, they are still planning on too modest a scale. This can even be said of Frankfurt airport. The new reception building (West) now under construction at a cost of 485 million Marks has been the biggest overground engineering project undertaken in this country for years. In North Rhine-Westphalia, the construction of a clearance building for the Cologne/Bonn airport comes second on the list of major engineering projects behind the erection of a new university in Bochum.

The scale of future planning at this country's airports is suggested in estimates of 1,340 million Marks for alterations to be carried out from 1969 to 1972. In the first eleven years from 1958 to 1968 total estimates of 1,650 million Marks were thought sufficient.



Artist's model of future planning for Frankfurt International Airport

(Photo: Heike Schadek)

Programme disregards shelved projects

This programme of expansion includes of course projects that should have been undertaken years ago but which were shelved in favour of stopgap solutions which have now created problems for management and passengers alike. Cramped waiting-rooms, laborious procedures for transit passengers, poor toilet facilities and many other deficiencies are the sad result of misguided investment in the past, of inaccurate estimates of the future volume of air travel. Airport personnel share the blame with the government, Federal states and local authorities. All are guilty of short-sightedness.

A typical example is Frankfurt airport. Uncoordinated planning, especially regarding facilities for large jets soon to go into operation — such as the Boeing 747 with accommodation for 360 to 490 passengers — has necessitated constant alterations to existing plans, greatly increasing overall outlay. Suggestions for alterations are coming in even while the new reception building is going up.

More than three years have passed since the author of this article wrote that airports were still largely ignoring the requirements of future giant planes. It was not until 1968, however, that Frankfurt took stock of past developments with the result that passengers must now put up with the existing shortcomings of the airport at least until 1972.

Various models have been taken for reception and clearance buildings now going up or being planned by Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Cologne and Hanover airports. Opinions are divided on the advantages and disadvantages of centralised and decentralised clearance.

Centralised clearance usually requires less airline, customs and other administrative staff. It also means that passengers have easier access to central shopping areas, restaurants, bars and other facilities.

One of the disadvantages of this system is that passengers have a longer trek from their cars to the clearance counters, and a still longer way from the counters to the various exits on to the runway. Decentralised clearance usually takes less time. An excellent model is found at the Cologne/Bonn airport and also in Hanover. The distance from the parking lot or central multi-storey parking facilities to the plane can be kept to a minimum.

In recent years it has become apparent, however, that medium-size airports profit most from decentralised clearance. Large airports — in this country only Frankfurt matches international standards — are better served by centralised facilities because of their extensive transit traffic, their predominant function as air junctions.

Really large airports such as London and New York, go one step further and divide their central facilities into separate zones, since otherwise the distances to be negotiated on foot within the building would be unbearably long (a transit passenger at Chicago's O'Hara centralised airport must traverse anything up to a mile and a half of corridors). In the Federal Republic the Cologne/Bonn and Hanover arrangements have met with international approval.

The not quite so functional Frankfurt and Düsseldorf models were the result of negotiations with "higher authorities." In both cases military garrisons cut off terrain that could have been developed with great results.

Ultimately, the future of air travel will not be served by merely extending existing facilities. However spacious the additions, they will soon be swamped by the growing volume of traffic.

In West Berlin, planners painfully aware of the limited space at their disposal, are developing an entirely new clearance hall at Tegel airport. The government and the city are sharing the cost, estimated at 230 million Marks. The project will be completed in two stages, scheduled for 1973 and 1978.

The situation in Hamburg is also fairly straightforward. The city is planning a 600 million Mark project near Kaltenkirchen with the state of Schleswig-Holstein.

A new spacious airport, to be built with the support of the Federal government, will easily accommodate northern traffic for some decades to come. It will also be the only Federal Republic airport with adequate facilities for supersonic air travel which has developed less rapidly than expected but which is inevitable on a large scale.

In Munich the position is not quite so lucid. Because of the existing airport's uncomfortable proximity to the city and the lack of space for adequate extensions, a new large-scale airport is needed, the eventual site of which, however, has been a bone of contention for years. The Olympic torrent of traffic must pass through the present buildings which also show signs of having been twisted this way and that in an effort to cope with the pace of expansion.

Stuttgart too is considering a relief airport. This is given little chance of realisation in the near future, however, beside other other more pressing projects.

Finally, in North Rhine-Westphalia, the most densely populated state, it is planned to ease the pressure on the neighbouring airports at Cologne-Bonn and Düsseldorf by building a third state airport on the eastern fringe of the Ruhr. Since Düsseldorf airport, very favourably situated on the outskirts of the city, will be the only airport in this country to exhaust its capacity only towards the end of the seventies, and even then cannot be extended despite the two-phase expansionary scheme now beginning, North Rhine-Westphalia will in time badly need a third airport. It is expected that appropriate legislation will be brought in presently.

All these plans involving great expenditure must therefore be realised without delay unless air travel is to come to a halt on the ground. Even when airlines bemoan the heavy burdens of fees and tolls and taxes, no other alternative exists than large-scale and far-seeing investments in new and adequate facilities.

(Handelsblatt, 24 March 1969)

253,000-ton tanker launched at Bremen

Esso Scotia, at 253,000 tons capacity the largest ship ever built in Europe, was launched in Bremen on 31 March. It is over 1,160 feet long, 110 feet wide and 170 feet tall.

The first of a run of fifteen tankers of similar size commissioned from European yards, the *Esso Scotia*, which cost seventy million Marks, is one of the largest vessels afloat. Only two tankers are larger.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 April 1969)

üsseldorf's bridges are bottlenecks. To look at the queues and the time icles spend waiting to cross the ne you might think it was the So- Zone border and the autobahn fronr post on the way to West Berlin.

From four in the morning to twelve at ht nearly 70,000 motor vehicles, 3,500 hour, sixty a minute, travel by autoh from Leverkusen to Cologne.

Near Dortmund, where the Ruhr auton from Leverkusen to Kamen traver one city after another, motorists e virtually not alternative but to p to the one lane: lorries on the ine lane, private cars on the overtakg-lane

During the rush hour two million vecles are out on the 493 miles of auhn, 3,550 miles of Federal highway 7,600 miles of state highway in th-Rhine-Westphalia.

everal thousand barges are heading Duisburg, the world's largest inland r, along the state's 600 miles of waway. Several hundred trains are ading along the 4,050 miles of perment way. Buses and trams cover a tance equivalent to fifty orbits of the rth on 17,225 miles of local authority roads.

■ TECHNOLOGY

Road and rail trail-blazing through North Rhine-Westphalia

Every day nearly seven million people have to get to work on time, two million young people have to get to school and three million housewives have to go shopping. Every day, too, a million tons of freight worth more than 1,000 million Marks is on the move.

In North Rhine-Westphalia, the most densely-populated and labour-intensive state in the country, the flow of traffic is already breaking the bounds of the existing antiquated transport system. What on Earth will happen when, as planners gloomily forecast, the number of vehicles on the road have doubled — in 1985?

What an environment! Plagues of cars like swarms of locusts will overwhelm the greatest industrial region in Western Europe, a region, moreover, in which the flow of goods is moving in fresh directions. For some time an enormous industrial complex has been developing along the Rhine axis.

Common Market growth has concentrated on the Rhine between Rotterdam and Cologne. This gigantic processing complex requires equally gigantic supply centres on the east-west axis from Westphalia to Belgium.

All this presents the state with problems, which, according to Fritz Kassmann, State Minister of Economic Affairs, "are unlikely to recur so soon in history." The immediate task of ensuring, after a decade of missed opportunities, that people and products are smoothly moved around is relatively harmless, though incredibly expensive.

Preparing for the future, ensuring that communications run smoothly at the end of the century, on the other hand, calls for more than cash. Courage and imagination will be needed, Herr Kassmann feels, adding that "the viability of North Rhine-Westphalia tomorrow will depend on what we invest today."

The concept Fritz Kassmann has to put into practice, the plan approved by Heinz Kühn's state administration, accordingly works on the basis of dual two-dimensional traffic.

From all corners of the state men and material are to have equally swift rail and road links to the nearby town and to the world at large. Transport facilities ranging from a seat in the tram to a de luxe armchair in a supersonic jet are to be carefully incorporated into overall planning

In the first stage, which has already begun, Herr Kassmann proposes to reorganise regional transport. He has based his calculations on the assumption that at some time in the not too distant future most working people will tire of traffic jams. When they do a railway network that conveys the working man from home to work faster and cheaper than the private car must be available.

The hub of this network is the Bundesbahn's suburban railway system, extensions to which are to cost 700 million Marks. The suburban railway, or S-Bahn, will link on an east-west axis the conglomeration of towns between Düsseldorf and Essen, Duisburg and Dortmund, a region in which a third of North Rhine-Westphalia's nineteen million people live, and link the Ruhr towns with the north-south Rhine railway axis.

The short-term aim, scheduled for realisation by 1975, is sixty miles of special track on which S-Bahn trains will speed from stop to stop at eight miles an hour and, in the rush hour, at intervals of fifteen minutes. The long-term target is to increase total S-Bahn mileage to 120.

Duisburg, Mühlheim and Essen will be the first interchange stations in the network. Other will fellow. At these stations commuters will be able to change to the trains of a local authority suburban railway system to which, at the insistence of Fritz Kassmann, 28 local authorities are linked.

The local authority suburban railway project will make available a further 120 miles of rail links, primarily in a north-south direction and ideally suited to connect further towns with the Federal Railways' S-Bahn network.

This project requires investments to the tune of 1,600 million Marks. It will then take passengers through conurbations badly in need of streamlining and maintain an average speed of twenty miles an hour. The railway will not be handicapped by junctions. The present inter-city tram services, in comparison, do well to average five miles an hour.

Planning will also bear in mind the west bank of the Rhine. The region between Krefeld and Bonn must also be provided with swift local and regional transport facilities.

Railways, then, are to relieve pressure on the roads. Road links are not to be neglected though. There are to be five four-lane throughways in a north-south direction and a further five from east to west.

The east-west links will be the Kamen-Oberhausen autobahn and the Oberhausen-Herne, Duisburg-Dortmund, Düsseldorf-Dortmund and Düsseldorf-Hasslinghausen throughways, the north-south links the Dortmund-Siegen, Kamen-Cologne, Oberhausen-Cologne and Krefeld-Bonn autobahn and the Münster-Hasslinghausen throughway.

The closely-linked network of road and rail routes already under construction will perform two functions. It is to distribute regional transport and absorb and disperse long-distance traffic. Three key junctions will bring the goods to the customer. From Kamen the autobahn goes on to Hamburg in the north and Hannover in the east, from Oberhausen the autobahn heads for Holland and from Cologne all manner

Continued on page 14

■ MODERN LIVING

The food housewives buy and what prompts them to buy it

Butter prompted the liveliest interest and the most detailed replies in a recent consumer research survey commissioned by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry. Roughly 2,500 housewives were questioned as to their food and shopping habits by the Institute of Applied Consumer Research, a body set up by the consumers' associations.

Questions ranged from common-or-garden cottage cheese to meals in expensive restaurants, from shopping-lists and discount stores to the amount of deep-frozen food bought. What do people in this country buy and eat?

Butter really roused the emotions. Two households out of three would not be without butter and half the margarine-eaters would buy butter if only it were not so expensive. Only one housewive in ten of the sample questioned buys margarine because she feels vegetable fats are healthier.

"Butter consumption," the survey concludes, "is related to income and size of household. The greater the income and the smaller the household, the more butter is consumed per person." And "while butter is also eaten for health reasons the price is the dominant reason stated for buying margarine."

Interestingly enough women with only elementary school education were more prone to assume that butter is healthier, that is, more nutritious than margarine. Housewives with a higher level of education more frequently feel that there is nothing to choose between the two where nutritional value is concerned.

The purchase of a certain food product is based mainly on the family's finances and the health factor. Taste comes only third on the list. Fruit and vegetables, cottage cheese and wholemeal bread are preferred by roughly eighty per cent of shoppers because they are good for you.

Roughly fifty per cent of margarine-buyers, on the other hand, buy marge because of the price. Cheese-lovers buy by taste. Three quarters of them reckon they make their choice on the basis of taste whereas only two per cent are on the lookout for particularly good value.

Meat consumption follows the same pattern as butter consumption. The higher the income and the smaller the family, the more meat is to be found on the dinner table. In roughly one home out of two meat is eaten every day; in a fifth of the households in question it only appears twice a week or even less often.

Social standing determines not only the amount of meat eaten. The higher the education, the better the job and the higher the income, the leaner the meat must be. Pork is preferred mainly by the wives of farmers and working men. Veal consumption, on the other hand, increases steadily with age (being suitable for diets).

The suspicion, repeatedly voiced, that housewives are for the most part careless shoppers who unthinkingly take whatever is nearest at hand is not confirmed. Nearly three housewives out of four reckon to make a shopping-list before going out. Nearly every other housewife compares prices before buying.

The women who compare prices, it becomes clear later in the survey, are the same as those who think nothing of walking out of a shop without having bought anything. Education and social standing play a part too. The better educated a woman is and the greater her social status, the more self-confidently she faces the shop assistant.

Housewives' expectations of retailers in respect of shop interiors, service and range of good grow year by year. Conversion of a shop to self service is accepted without batting an eyelid.

In town nearly three housewives out of four shop in self-service and department stores and supermarkets. In the country the same proportion still shop at the local grocer's, but they do so only because there is no alternative. Nearly every third country housewife is dissatisfied because she cannot buy everything she needs in her own village.

Housewives were able to say exactly where and why they bought virtually



Housewives making their selections of deep-frozen foods from the supermarket deep-freeze. But sales are still too low. (Photo: Co...)

everything but their ideas about other important facts ranging from the Common Market to the freshness of eggs were vague indeed.

Most housewives feel that the quality of an egg is best when it is fresh. They little suspect that an egg fresh out of the nest does not taste good to all. They also reckon that free range eggs are the freshest, even though the lack of a stamp does not prove that an egg is fresh.

Two housewives out of three buy fruit and vegetables at the local street market because they feel that market fruit and veg. are freshest (which, again, just is not true).

Asked what they thought about the Common Market housewives were less sure of themselves. One in four reckoned that it had made fruit and vegetables cheaper. The same proportion felt it made them dearer, if anything.

The last group of questions was designed to find out the extent to which "service foods" such as deep-frozen goods and the "just place in a hot oven for five minutes" ready-to-eats are bought.

In the deep-frozen sector this country is still far behind other industrial countries. One only out of ten housewives regularly dips into the deep-freeze department. Seventy per cent seldom buy deep-frozen food. Twenty per cent never do.

In the country deep-frozen food is bought even less frequently, yet three country housewives out of four have deep-freezes or deep-freeze compartments of their own in which they could store the goods.

Young or working wives are more likely to buy deep-frozen or ready-prepared food. Older women mainly reckon they never touch ready-prepared food.

Another interesting connection also came to light. Housewives who would be only too happy if household chores were to disappear overnight are delighted with ready-prepared food and make far more use of it than women who enjoy doing their housework.

Without any doubt there is a profound connection between a more or less critical and reasoning attitude towards house and home and the more or less intense desire on a housewife's part not to spend ages having to worry about shopping.

(DIE WELT, 22 March 1969)

Puma steaks cause an uproar among animal lovers

Bochum restaurateur Bernhard Schuh imports jaguars and pumas, slaughters them in this country and sells the result as exotic meat dishes in his restaurant. Professor Bernhard Grzimek, director of Frankfurt zoo, and his assistant, Dr Richard Faust, take a dim view of the idea and legal action seems more than likely.

In a declaration published by the Frankfurt Zoological Society of 1858, written by Dr Faust and signed by Professor Grzimek the business practices of 55-year-old Schuh are roundly condemned.

"We do not feel there is the slightest justification for animals that are too little protected in their native countries to be slaughtered to pander to the palates of an affluent society."

Bernhard Schuh is not prepared to stand for insinuations of this kind. In an interview with a news agency the Bochum restaurateur termed further comments by Dr Faust an insult and prejudical to his business.

Faust, he claims, has called him a barbarian and a disgrace to civilisation. Schuh reckons that the carcasses of five jaguars are enough for 1,000 to 1,500 helpings of meat for his guests. Five jaguar pelts are needed to make a fur coat. Gourmet consumption is modest in comparison with that of a single fur coated woman, Schuh maintains.

Bernhard Schuh, who employs a dozen or so staff in his kitchen and caters for up to 500 guests at a time, frankly admits that puma, bear and jaguar meat are intended to boost turnover.

Other restaurant-owners in Bochum have sustained declines in turnover of up to thirty per cent since the introduction of added value tax, Schuh says, whereas he has increased turnover by seventeen to twenty per cent.

He has been importing live bears, pumas and jaguars to this country for several months. The import of meat is prohibited. Schuh is not letting on how he gets the animals to this country nor is he saying where has has them slaughtered.

Bear's paw soup "Old Shatterhand" costs three Marks, "Winnetou" filled bear's paw roast on an oak fire for two to four persons exactly fifty Marks. Schuh also offers guests bear claws, teeth and paws as souvenirs "provided a reasonable price is suggested."

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 24 March 1969)

Continued from page 13

Trail-blazing

of road and rail links lead to the Rhine-Main area.

North Rhine-Westphalia will provide up-to-date transport through Europe, the Minister claims. Exports bound overseas can be shipped on board by inland waterway, long-distance road haulage and express freight train.

The general public will have three intercontinental exit-points: the airports at Cologne, Düsseldorf and somewhere near Dortmund. Extensions to the facilities at Cologne have nearly been completed, work at Düsseldorf is about to start and the state's third major airport will soon follow.

Two of the three have to be suitable for both jumbo jets and SSTs and all three must serve as hubs of local air traffic. It is already clear that every major industrial town in the state will keep up an airstrip for management jets.

(DIE WELT, 25 March 1969)

■ SPORT

Promising young footballers develop their talents earlier and earlier

"Who is going to train the juniors, then?" the chairman asks at the ... of the football club in the smoke-... back room of the clubhouse. Sud... you could hear a pin drop. Ab... silence descends.

Everyone who is nominated has some ... or other for not being able to ... the job. Eventually everyone agrees ... old George. George has coached the youngsters for years, if only because he ... always been too slow to think of ... reasons why he should not.

"There's one born every minute," he ... mbles good-humouredly. How wrong ... The victims are in fact the young...

The club's pride and joy is the first ..., which year by year just manages to stay in the second division of the ... league. The eight- to eighteen-year-olds are going to have to make do without regular training because old George can only help out now and ... Their prospects of circuit training, ... nastics or tactical hints are nil.

This state of affairs prevails in many of the 16,000 amateur football clubs in this country. Most of them are not even ... They lack the material. Instructed trainers who know a thing or two about modern training methods are ... on the ground.

... youngsters are happy enough to ... provided with a referee. Often enough ... is not a member of a third club instead of turning up in a referee's ... jersey and shorts spends most of ... time within spitting distance of the ... touchline in his Sunday best.

Twenty-two enthusiastic youngsters all ... often use up boundless energy on ... field while a solitary grown-up on ... touch-line does not want to get his ... shoes and summer suit dirty. The ... indication that he might be the referee is the whistle he occasionally blows.

Many ten- to fifteen-year-olds are ... to the idea. Their enthusiasm for ... country's major national sport is ... the less, regardless whether or not ... favourite sport is frowned on or ... forbidden at school. "No football" ... can still be seen in a number of school yards and many an old-style gym master will not tolerate football even during PT lessons outside.

Clubs such as the one described and schools that have no time for football ... the exception rather than the rule ... there are still too many of them.

The number of clubs that cater better for their youngsters and schools that realise the educational value of the game are steadily increasing. Many part-time trainers and istructors spend a great deal of their leisure time taking care of the first elevens of the future.

A Federal league club is, of course, in a far better position to teach youngsters the finer points of the game than a small country club but not even they can have a monopoly of talented youngsters.



Boys on the ball! (Photo: Nordbild)

Most promising youngsters may not be hiding their lights under a bushel but many of them are members of small clubs. Large clubs often send their talent scouts into the country or the suburbs to engage promising youngsters at the earliest possible opportunity. This is far less expensive than buying them from other clubs when they have already made the grade.

Major clubs' junior elevens represent the first step on the road towards football boarding schools. Concentration of the football elite in the Federal league is increasingly affecting youngsters too.

The junior and schools elevens of the Federal Republic Football League (DFB) would not appear to bear this out. Names such as 1 FC Nuremberg, Schalke 04, Bayern Munich, Borussia Dortmund, Werder Bremen, Eintracht Brunswick and 1 FC Cologne are not to be found

Schools and junior caps invariably come from clubs hardly known outside their local leagues. Precious few football fans have ever heard of VfL Kray, SV Ebersbach, Grün-Weiss Holten, KSV Klein-Karben, SV Beeden, Rotweiss Hünsborn, Sportfreunde Eisbachtal and SC Sonnborn 07, to name but a few of the clubs from which the internationals of the future hail.

Do things look bad for the major clubs, then? Not really. Many of them are not interested in having their best youngsters selected even for regional teams. The competition, they are afraid, might spot the talent. A club that has a really promising youngster is going to keep quiet about it lest others show too great an interest.

This game of hide-and-seek amounts to club self-interest in many cases but some youngsters benefit. Many a youth international has suffered from publicity and the knowledge that several clubs are interested in him.

Really promising talents, such as Ewald Schäffner of 1 FC Nuremberg, vanished into oblivion. Schäffner, who is still only twenty, could not stand the idea of not gaining promotion into the first eleven at one go. His football career may not be over, but has certainly been brought to a halt for the time being.

The names of other youngster who are already regular first-team players for major clubs and earning good money were nowhere to be found among youth international team lists. They certainly do not regret the game of hide-and-seek that was played with them.

On the other hand most of the erstwhile youth internationals also make the grade. Uwe Seeler, Franz Beckenbauer, Günter Netzer and Wolfgang Overath are outstanding examples.

The two DFB-trainers responsible for youth coaching, Udo Lattek (youth, sixteen to eighteen) and Karl-Heinz Heddergott (schools, fifteen and under) have a far more difficult job selecting a team than, for instance, national trainer Helmut Schön, who can virtually limit his search to the eighteen Federal league clubs.

Lattek and Heddergott have to choose from among 800,000 youth and schools players, which is of course practically impossible. They tend to concentrate on the youth teams of the sixteen state and five leagues.

As a result the two men never get to see many a youngster who has not been taken into account by his regional league or is kept back by his club

"There can be no doubt," says Lattek, "that the eleven youngsters who represent this country in the annual tournament of the Union Européenne de Football Associations, the unofficial European youth championships, are not the best this country has to offer."

The UEFA tournament, which this year is to be held in Leipzig, has already become a matter of prestige for the individual football associations. England, France, Spain and Italy select sixteen- and seventeen-year-old professionals.

In Udo Lattek's opinion youngsters cannot be confronted with the toughest of challenges early enough. Most of his protégés suffer from a lack of competition in their own clubs and the team against which they play.

The differences in physique are often to blame. Reports of youth teams that regularly win points fixtures by ten goals or more are not infrequent. Youngsters on whom no real demands are made make no progress either.

As it is only eight out of sixteen schoolboy internationals have gone on to be selected for the present youth international side. Eight of the sixteen youngsters who will represent this country at Leipzig (provided they beat Sweden at Osnabrück) are sixth-formers.

Their captain is seventeen-year-old Uli Hoeness of TSG Ulm 48, who is in the Lower Sixth. He was offered his first contract by a Federal league club at the age of fifteen and now has the choice of six. More offers will no doubt follow.

Footballers earn money much younger today too.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 March 1969)

Farmers get 10 million Marks for regatta site

Munich's Olympic canoeing events will, it seems, be held only four miles from the main facilities at Oberwiesenfeld. The latest development is that the regatta course is to be built at Feldmoching, a northern suburb of the city, and not, as originally planned, at Königsdorf, thirty miles south of Munich.

At literally the last moment the farmers of Feldmoching utilised the opportunity presented by a revision of the cost estimates. In January Königsdorf was supposed to cost 36.5 million Marks to develop, but the likely costs have since risen and the holding company responsible for building the Olympic facilities had second thoughts

The farmers first demanded unacceptable prices for the convenient Feldmoching site but eventually settled for the ten million Marks offered. The offer was valid until midnight on 1 April. Shortly before midnight the farmers agreed.

It is to be expected that the state of Bavaria, to which much of the site belongs, will agree to the prices paid. Bavaria is asking 8.30 Marks per square metre; the farmers are to receive 11.50 Marks.

The overall cost of the regatta course is now estimated at 48 million Marks — four million more than Königsdorf.

(DIE WELT, 2 April 1969)

Aden	SA $ 0.65
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc 1.—
Argentina	$ m/n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F Bu 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d